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ENGLISH

Conversation and Composition

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INTRODUCTORY.

Readers of this book "Conversation and Composition" will find much that is intuitive in its pages, as well as a great deal that has been written from careful learning and observation which are the first essentials in the writing and speaking of good commonplace English. In the art of written (literary) composition the former element preponderates, and in the highest literature there is ever much which no amount of learning and study can achieve. But the two elements are mingled in every proportion in different individuals. One who writes with an instinctive appreciation of excellence may have little learning, while another with a thorough grasp of all that books can teach may have little or no intuitions of greatness in expression except that workaday counterfeit which comes from habit and use. These are extreme cases, but they are a rough and ready description of the art and craft of letters.

The object of this book is to help pupils to converse and write correct English. That there is a real need for such a book as this has been often proved by the desires of pupils to learn English correctly and fluently. It is, we believe the only book which, within the compass of small space, constitutes a real helpful book, giving in simple language all that may be demanded to the completion of its

purpose in forming correct methods of Conversation and Composition in English. Another important element in this book is, that its principal aim is to convince pupils of the every day utility of good English. It provides them with suitable means of bringing home vividly the advantages of being able to speak and to write clearly. The method here used is a direct method to develop discrimination in the use of words and phrases, plus something which direct methods usually lack—a psychological system of visual and other aids to memory of what has been taught. The teaching of English Composition has won world-wide commendation and has made all the difference to the teaching of this art. The subjects are selected, and attacked from all sides, and examined from all angles, and every page of this Book suggests new methods and new material. Originality and power of expression increase with every lesson. Exercises are given at the end of every subject so as to enable the pupil to test his abilities. The pupils will gain sound knowledge of essential grammar, and an appreciation of good style in prose.

Lahore: THE AUTHORS.

15th March, 1929.

Conversation and Composition.

LESSON 1.

Salutations and Greetings.

Inviting a friend to dinner.

A.—Good Evening.

B.— Good Evening to you.

A.—How do you do?

B.—Quite well, thank you.

A.—It is long since we met.

B.—Yes, I have been out of town.

A.—Where did you go?

B.—I spent three months in the hills.

A.—How did you enjoy your stay?

B.—Fine, it was very pleasant on the whole. In the beginning it rained quite a lot, during the latter part of our stay the weather was simply glorious.

A.—Come, and have dinner with us some evening this week.

B.—Thank you, I shall be very pleased to come.

A.—What day will suit you?

B.—Any day except Tuesday will do.

A.—How will Friday do?

B.—Yes, that will be all right.

A.—I shall expect you at about half past seven. We usually dine at eight. Come a little earlier if you can. We shall have some music.

B.—Right ho!

A.—Good night.

B.—Good night to you.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to a friend inviting him to dinner on any week day.

2. Write a reply accepting or refusing the invitation, giving reasons.

3. Tell your sister that you have invited a friend to dinner. Discuss briefly your plans for the day as regards decoration and food.

2

The Weather.

A conversation between two friends, Ahmed and Rafiq.

A.—How is the weather?

R.—It is very fine to-day.

A.It is somewhat cloudy. I wish it would rain.

R.—It looks as if it would rain. I was at Pathankot two days back, and we had a fine shower there. I was overaken by it as I had gone for a long walk.

A.—Did you have an umbrella with you?

R.—No. The sky was so bright when I left home that I took no precaution at all.

A.—How did you fare?

R.—I got thoroughly drenched. I was about half a mile from the town.

A.—Why didn't you get under shelter?

R.—There were a few pine trees in the fields, but you know how dangerous it is to take shelter under a tree in a storm.

A.—Why, then you must have received the whole shower?

R.—Of course I did. The flashes of lightning and claps of thunder were so unbroken and continuous that the wind blew away my turban.

A.—Misfortunes never come singly.

R.—I ran after it and stopped it by setting my foot up on it.

A.—What happened afterwards?

R.—All at once the storm ceased as if by magic.

A.—Well!

R.—The clouds disappeared, the sun burst forth, the

water ran off or evaporated.

A.—And so you escaped!

R.—The worst of it was, that scarcely had the storm ceased when a crowd of people left the town and spread over the country for a walk.

A.—Nothing more agreeable than a walk after heavy rain.

R.—True, but one feels quite uncomfortable to be seen by one's friends and acquaintances in the plight I was then.

A.—But still, why did you not take an umbrella or a rain coat?

R.—As I have already explained I had not the least notion that it would rain.

A.—I hope you will get wiser by your recent experience. Please take this over-coat if you go out presently as the sky is again surcharged with thick clouds.

R.—No. It is only five minutes' walk from this place. I shall get home in no time.

A.—You are indeed incorrigible.

R.—It is very cold to-day. Is it not?

A.—Yes, very cold. It is two degrees below zero.

R.—Is there a fog?

A.—Not much.

R.—Has it snowed in the hills?

A.—I hear heavy snow has fallen in the hills.

R.—With all its disadvantages winter on the whole is glorious indeed.

A.—Oh, not the least doubt about it.

R.—I hate summer. It is trying, and, moreover, it enervates one.

A.—It is good for the poor though.

R.—Possibly so.

A.—Every season has its own glory more or less.

R.—There is perfection in nature.

EXERCISES.

1. Write an account of a rainy day in winter.

2. Write a letter to your friend asking him to excuse you from attending his dinner party on account of heavy rain which has fallen during the day.

3. Describe a day in June when it is supposed to be very hot.

3

Conversation between two gentlemen who meet for the first time while journeying in a Railway train.

HAMID ALI.—Good morning, Lala Ji. Is this berth reserved?

MOTI RAM.—Good morning, Maulvi Sahib. No: I don't think so.

H.—It is quite cold to-day. Is it not?

M.—I fear it is the coldest day we have had so far.

H.—I should think so.

M.—How far are you travelling?

H.—I am going to Aligarh. How far do you go, may I ask?

M.—I shall get down at Ludhiana.

H.—When do we reach Ludhiana?

M.—She is timed to arrive there exactly at nine, but I fear she is running late to-day by almost an hour.

H.—She might make up some of it, as she goes very fast and has very few stoppages.

M.—You have a long journey before you and a very cold one too.

H.—Quite so, and she gets to Aligarh at about four in the morning.

M.—Rather an unearthly hour in this kind of damp weather.

H.—Well, there is no help for it.

M.—Have you read of the railway accident near Madras. There seems to have been a terrible smash. I saw the headlines in to-day's paper but I did not get time to read the whole. It was about the Bombay-Madras mail. Was it not?

H.—Yes. The latest report says there were twenty killed and about fifty injured.

M.—They generally under-state the real casualties. A railway smash is always terrible. I shudder at the very thought of it. How did it happen?

H.—I suppose the driver was drunk and he failed to see the signal post which indicated danger. He ran his train against a Goods train which was standing in the yard.

M.—I would like to see the man hanged in the open streets to serve as a severe lesson to those who are entrusted with the safety of passengers.

H.—I think the Railway should pass a strict law forbidding its servants to take liquor while on duty.

M.—I shall follow the investigation and the legal proceedings with interest.

H.—So would I.

EXERCISES.

1. On buying a second class ticket you find that the compartment is over-crowded. You see the guard and ask him to put you in the first class. He sympathises with you but shows his inability to accede to your request as the latest ruling on the subject does not permit such a course. He tells you to travel by the lower class but offers to give you a certificate which would entitle you to get a refund on application to the Commercial Agent. Invent a brief conversation between you and the guard on the above-mentioned subject.

2. On getting down at Ludhiana you find that you have by mistake brought down an Independent Pen which the gentleman in the train lent you.

His name is Mr. Hamid Ali, retired District Inspector of Schools, Aligarh.

You express your regret for the mistake and explain the circumstances which led to it.

3. Write sentences using the following words and phrases:

halting time, pointsman, to go at a stretch, berth, booking office, running-room, excess fare, line-clear, collision. Relief-train.

4

The Doctor.

MOTHER.—Call in a doctor as quickly as possible. Your father has had a very restless night. He complains of pain in the chest. I fear he has fever as well.

SON.—I shall be ready in a few minutes and bring the doctor with me, if possible. I shall try Dr. Maharaj Kishen. As a rule it is difficult to find him in. He is such a busy man. Failing him I shall go to Dr. Mirza Yaqub.

MOTHER.—Look sharp! Doctors generally go out to see their patients in the morning. You should catch him before he starts on his round.

(The son goes to the Doctor.)

S.—Is doctor Sahib at home?

SERVANT.—Yes. He is just in his office and is about to go out.

S.—Please show me in or take this card. I am very lucky to be in time. Otherwise I would have missed him.

DR.—Hello! Chand Kishen. What is the matter? I hope no one is seriously ill in your family.

S.—Father has been unwell for the last two or three days. He has had a bad night and complains of pain in his chest.

DR.—I shall go with you. I am in fact going that way. Lala Nihal Chand who lives in that vicinity is also very ill.

(The doctor arrives.)

DR.—Good morning, Lala Ji. What is the trouble? Let me take your temperature first.

LALA.—I have had excruciating pain in my chest which makes me feel very uncomfortable.

DR.—So your son tells me. Let me examine your chest. Are you in much pain now?

L.—It is a bit better, but I feel very uneasy.

DR.—You will be up again in a day or so. There is nothing serious. There is a light attack of *pleurisy* which has also brought on fever.

L.—I have a pain in the back too.

DR.—That will go by itself. You need not worry about that. What is your age?

L.—I am fifty-two.

DR.—You must take care of yourself.

L.—Shall I recover soon?

DR.—You will be all right in two or three days, but you had better stay indoors a few days. I will give you a prescription.

L.—Which chemist do you recommend for dispensing this prescription?

DR.—There are two or three reliable ones here. However, I shall recommend Messrs. Jugget Singh & Bro. Their stock is always fresh and they are very careful. You will get a bottle of medicine. You should take a dose every third hour, and an ointment which should be applied to your chest twice a day.

L.—Thank you so much for your trouble, Doctor Sahib.

DR.—You will soon be well. Please let me know this evening how you feel.

EXERCISES.

1. Suppose you were the son, write a letter to the doctor telling him that your father has greatly improved ever since he took the medicine. Although he has some temperature, his general condition is very satisfactory. The pain in the chest is also less.

2. Look up the following medical terms in the dictionary and try to find equivalent terms in the vernacular.

Abscess, appendicitis, asthma, bile, cholera, colic, constipation, consumption, cramp, dysentery, dyspepsia, indigestion, influenza, insomnia, pleurisy, rheumatism, whitlow.

3. Suppose you were the gentleman who was ill. Write a letter to your friend telling him of your brief illness and the treatment of the doctor.

5

The Photographer.

Q.—Good morning.

A.—Good morning to you.

Q.—I wish to have my photograph taken. Can you show me some specimens of your work?

A.—Certainly. Here are some albums.

Q.—How do you wish the portrait taken? Would you like it standing or will you be seated?

A.—I do not care it either way. What is your advice?

Q.—How would you like to have your bust only? That will give you a better picture.

A.—All right. I shall go in for my bust only then.

Q.—When should I come?

A.—Let me see. I am already booked for the day. Could you come to-morrow morning at about ten?

Q.—I have got an engagement at ten. Will eleven o'clock suit you?

A.—That will do very well.

Q.—Are you ready now?

A.—Yes, almost ready. I would like to brush my hair a little.

Q.—Come into the retiring room. Would you like to have a wash as well?

A.—No thank you. I had it before I came.

Q.—The studio is upstairs. Would you mind following me? I will lead the way.

A.—Thank you.

Q.—The light is not very good to-day on account of the clouds. Shall we take off the screen?

A.—I will do it for you.

Q.—Please stand erect. Head a little higher please. Don't move. It is done, thank you. How many positions do you require?

A.—One more will do. This time I would like to sit and take off my turban.

Q.—What is your price per dozen?

A.—We charge eighteen rupees for cabinet size.

Q.—When will the proofs be ready?

A.—They will be ready by to-morrow evening. Should I send them to your house?

Q.—Will you have them ready by four to-morrow? I shall take them myself on my way from the office.

A.—Oh, yes. Please drop in whenever you like after four. I shall have them packed for you.

Q.—What makes of films do you stock? I want to buy some for my hand camera.

A.—We have cartridge, flat, ordinary, rapid and isochromatic.

Q.—Please cut a spool of 12 exposures into my camera.

A.—Please send your camera to us, and I shall fix it up.

Q.—Will you be able to develop some films for me? I have taken a few snapshots.

A.—We are very busy at present, but if you could wait for a week, we shall be pleased to help you.

Q.—I want some plates as well. Have you any plates to fit an ordinary stand camera?

A.—Yes, we stock all sizes.

Q.—Have you a dark room for the use of amateurs?

A.—Yes, we have one upstairs, and we charge a nominal fee for its use, and the use of chemicals is of course extra.

Q.—I want to have my father's portrait enlarged. Would you do it quickly?

A.—Yes, we could do it. Is it separate or in a group?

Q.—What would be your charges?

A.—I could not say until I see it.

Q.—Well, Good Bye. I shall call to-morrow.

A.—Thank you once again for your patronage.

Remember the following words and phrases in connection with photography.

Ammonia, Background, Borders, Bromide paper, Carbon paper, Developer, Dry plate, Easel, Focus, Funnel, Lime light, Loading, Mount, Negative, Perspective, Print, Retouching, Silver plate, Toning bath, Trimming, Under-exposure, Washing (plates).

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your father telling him that you have had a sitting for your picture and that you will send him a copy of the photograph as soon as it is ready.

2. Suppose you went to the artist on the day appointed for your proofs which were not up to your expectations. Invent a brief conversation between you and the photographer on the subject.

3. Put the first six sentences, both questions and answers in the indirect form speech and in a narrative form.

4. What do you mean by the following words and phrases? Use them in sentences.

Flashlight, Matt prints, Foreground, Instantaneous photography.

6

The Tailor.

Q.—Can you give me the name of a good tailor?

A.—Yes, I would recommend Sultan Bakhsh.

Q.—Where does he keep his shop?

A.—Right at the junction of Commercial Lytton and Maclagan roads.

Q.—Are his charges high?

A.—No, his charges are very moderate.

Q.—Very well, I shall try him this time. I have been on the look-out for a good and reliable tailor. I am quite sick of the one I have had for the last two years.

A.—I am sure you will find him satisfactory.

Q.—Good day, Master-tailor. Are you Sultan Bukhsh, the well-known tailor-master?

A.—Yes Sir, I am Sultan Bukhsh.

Q.—You have been recommended to me by a dear friend of mine who speaks very highly of your work and character. Will you make a few pieces of wearing apparel for me?

A.—Certainly Sir. This is what we do.

Q.—I wish to order an evening suit and a frock coat. Will you show me some patterns?

A.—Here are some. You can make your selection. We have got some more in the stores, and if you do not care for any of these, I shall send for them at once.

Q.—Can you match this stuff? I would like to have something thinner than this.

A.—How will this do? It is very popular these days. We have executed several orders during the current month.

Q.—This stuff will do. What is it's price?

A.—We will charge Rs. 170 for the suit ready-made,

and if you buy the cloth alone, we will charge Rs. 13 a yard.

Q.—That is too dear. Show me something cheaper.

A.—Here it is. This is also nice and will wear as well as that.

Q.—Is this pure wool?

A.—Yes, it is absolutely guaranteed.

Q.—Please measure me. When will these clothes be ready to try on?

A.—I shall try to have them ready for your approval by Saturday next.

Q.—I shall call at yours at about four. Will you have them ready by that time?

A.—I hope I shall be able to finish them before that.

Q.—This coat is not right. It requires some alteration.

A.—It is perhaps too tight. I shall make it a little loose.

Q.—The trousers do not fit over the boot. They are too short.

A.—All right. I shall make them a bit longer.

Q.—Will you kindly press these clothes and send them to my house, No. 60, Mool Chand Buildings, along with your bill?

A.—I shall send the clothes without fail. As for the bill, it will be sent later on. There is no hurry.

Q.—This overcoat requires re-lining. Will you do it in a day or so, as I want it very badly.

A.—I shall do my best. I hope you will patronise our firm. We shall always attend to your orders with great care and promptitude.

Q.—Well, on the whole I have been well pleased with the work done by you, and I shall place more orders later on. When will your new stock arrive?

A.—We expect large consignments in about a month's time.

Good day. Thank you so much for your kind patronage.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to the friend who recommended the tailor to you, telling him that you were well pleased with the work done by him.

2. Write a letter to your elder brother asking him to send you a sum of money which will enable you to pay the bill for your new clothing and some others which you have had made.

3. Make sentences using the following words:—

Sleeves, collar, button, cuff, riding-breeches, Ulster, waistcoat, fancy, pocket, satin, tweed, muslin, serge.

Explain the following terms and words:—

Patronage, custom, promptitude, approval, morning-suit, Knickerbockers, double-breasted coat, tweed suit.

7

The Bicycle.

You take a bicycle on the hire system and have it repaired and then go for a big excursion in the country in the company of a friend.

Q.—Where can I hire a good bicycle?

A.—You could hire one from Elly & Co.

Q.—How far is the shop from here?

A.—About a quarter of a mile. Go straight and then turn to the left at the first turning, and on your right a few yards off you will find a big sign-board bearing the name of the firm in big bold letters.

Q.—Good morning. Could I hire a bicycle for a few days on the daily payment system?

A.—Yes. We keep several machines for that purpose. Most of them have already been sent out or booked, but we have a few left.

Q.—Please show me what machines are still available. What are your terms per day?

A.—We have a Swift and Religh left, and we charge As. 8 a machine for one full day or its part.

Q.—Do you make any concession for a full week?

A.—Yes, we will charge at the rate of As. 6 a day if you want to take it for a full week.

Q.—Very well; I shall take this machine. Please put up the saddle a little. It is too low for me.

In the meantime a friend of yours also calls at the shop for repairs to his bicycle.

Q.—Hello! What are you doing here?

A.—I have just hired a cycle as I would like to go about

the country.

Q.—I might accompany you if my machine is repaired. Will you take me with you?

A.—That will be splendid! We shall enjoy our trip all the more.

Q.—Can I have my machine repaired? I want to have it overhauled.

A.—Let me see. It requires oiling and cleaning besides, and one of the springs is also broken.

Q.—Have you examined the brakes? They do not act properly.

A.—Well, the brakes require only a little tightening, but the front wheel is buckled.

Q.—What would be your charges for the whole work and when will you be able to fix it up for me?

A.—I would do the whole thing for Rs. 10 only, and will be able to finish it by this evening.

Q.—Very well. I shall call at about six. Will you have it ready then without fail?

A.—I think so.

Q.—Your tyres are low. They require inflating. Please bring the inflater.

A.—I punctured one of my tyres the other day, but I had it volcanised at once.

Q.—Your pedal-bar is a little loose. Have it well screwed.

A.—Can you repair this puncture to save time?

Q.—Is the road good between Lahore and Kalashah-kaku?

A.—Well, it is pretty good on the whole, although some parts of it are quite rough and patchy.

Q.—Are we on the right road to Shahadra?

A.—Go straight and this road will join the grand trunk

road which leads to Shahadra.

Q.—Is there any good Inn or a shelter in the way to Gujranwala?

A.—There is a good Dâk Bungalow near Kamoki which is almost half way between Lahore and Gujranwala.

Q.—How far is the Dâk Bungalow from the Railway Station?

A.—About half a mile.

Q.—What is the charge for a bicycle ticket? I might like to take it by train in case any mishap were to happen on the way.

A.—They charge by distance but their minimum charge is Re. 1.

Q.—I would prefer to take no risks. How far is the Dâk Bungalow from the Railway Station?

A.—About quarter of a mile.

Q.—Well, wish you a good outing. Hope to hear a vivid account of your adventures on your return.

A.—I shall look you up as soon as I return.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your brother giving him a brief account of your excursion on your bicycle.

2. Suppose you had a serious break-down on the way and meet a gentleman going in his Motor Car, and you ask him to give you a lift as far as the Ekka Stand. What would you say?

8

At the Zoo.

Conversation between you and the care-taker of the Zoo.

G.—Where are the Zoological gardens?

C.—They are just near the Nedou's Hotel and on one side of the Lawrance gardens. In fact they are part and parcel of the said gardens.

G.—Which is the best way to get there?

C.—It is only ten minutes' walk from here, but if you prefer you could take a taxi or a tonga.

G.—Well, I would prefer a walk. The weather is so nice and pleasant.

C.—Is the admission by tickets?

G.—The admission is absolutely free. Only on Saturdays they charge a nominal sum of one anna for admission.

C. That is very cheap. Down in Calcutta they charge eight annas on all days except Saturdays and Mondays when it is open to all.

G.—Every big city has its own laws and bye-laws.

C.—Can you direct me to the monkey-house?

G.—I will give you a guide. He will take you round and explain everything to you.

C.—That will be splendid! What should I give him?

G.—You could give him a small present of eight annas or so.

C.—Have there been any fresh arrivals lately?

G.—The Maharaja of Patiala has just presented a big panther to the Zoo. It is worth-seeing.

C.—He is a great sportsman and a good shot. But he must have caught it alive.

G.—I will take you to the lion's cage first of all. It must be dangerous to approach the cage.

C.—It is dangerous to go very near the cage.

G.—They have got a railing round it and visitors are asked to stand round it.

C.—Oh, It is a very big lion. How long has he been here?

G.—I am sorry I could not tell you as it came before I took up this work which was fourteen years ago.

C.—Can we buy some nuts for the monkeys. I would like to feed them a little.

G.—There is a confectioner's shop just outside the compound who keeps all sorts of eatables which visitors as a rule buy for the animals.

C.—We must be kind to them. Somehow I pity their lot. The poor things are encaged and kept for our amusement. If I were a lion I would not like to be imprisoned like this.

G.—They serve a useful purpose. Many people would not have an idea of a lion or other beasts if they were not kept here.

C.—That is true, but it would not hold good in every case.

C.—How many times are they fed a day?

G.—Oh, they are well looked after. Some of them fare better here than in the jungle. Government is spending a lot of money over them. There is a European officer in charge of the gardens, and he looks to their comfort in the same way as if he would take care of his family.

C.—Some of the Europeans are very conscientious. In fact all officers whether Indian or European in all walks of life should have a high sense of duty.

G.—The trouble is that all officers are not alike.

C.—Well, I have enjoyed my visit very much. Which is the way out, please?

G.—There are three main gates opening on three sides. Where do you want to go?

C.—I want to go to see a friend who lives on the Lawrance Road.

G.—Then take this gate on the east side.

C.—Here is a little reward or gift for your trouble.

G.—Thank you very much. I hope you will come again.

C.—I hope so. I shall see it once more before I leave Lahore.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your friend giving him a brief account of your visit to the Zoo.

2. Suppose you were a lion in the cage, describe as to how you would spend the day.

3. Invent a supposed brief conversation between a lion in the cage, and a dog outside, about their respective fates.

9

The Watchmaker.

G.—May I know if you are Mian Sultan Buksh, the well known watchmaker?

W.—Yes, I am. What can I do for you, Sir?

G.—I want to have my wrist-watch repaired and set right. It used to be a very good time-keeper; but it runs fast, and at times stops altogether.

W.—Let me have a good look at it. If you leave it with me and call again in the evening, I shall be in a position to tell you exactly where the fault lies. (In the evening).

G.—Have you had time to examine my watch I left here this morning?

W.—Oh yes, I have seen every part of it very minutely. There is nothing wrong with the general mechanism. It requires thorough cleaning, and then its spring requires replacing. When did you have it cleaned the last time?

G.—I had it cleaned and overhauled only last year.

W.—I fear the man who worked for you out-did you. It was very badly done.

G.—What will be your charges for the repairs and cleaning?

W.—For cleaning I charge two rupees, and a new spring will cost one rupee and eight annas only.

G.—Well, I shall be pleased to give that much. When will it be ready?

W.—I will try to do it within a week. I think by Saturday next it will be quite ready.

G.—That will do. I want to buy a good time-piece. Have you any with you?

W.—Yes, we have several kinds and makes. Which do

you want?

Would you care for a good clock?

G.—Let me see. It is a nice clock. Does it strike the hours?

W.—Rather; it chimes-hours and half and quarter hours as well. It has also a good alarm, and with all this it can be had for forty rupees, and if you buy a polished rose-wood case, it will cost you ten rupees extra.

G.—Would you give it to me on approval. I would like to show it to my mother before I buy it.

W.—Surely you could take it and return it if your mother does not like it. I shall have it packed and send it round to your house.

Do you not live somewhere near the fort? I think I have seen your board there. Are you Lala Ganesh Lal, Advocate?

G.—That is right. That is my name. Our house is just opposite the fort.

I shall send you the money by cheque if we decide to keep the clock. Otherwise I will send it back, in all probability by the same man who takes it there, as it will not be very long to decide one way or the other.

W.—Just suit yourself.

G.—Good morning.

W.—Good morning Sir. Thank you for your patronage.

EXERCISES.

1. A week after you had the watch, after it had been repaired, you found that it stopped again. Write a letter to the watchmaker about it and send the watch per bearer.

2. Invent a brief conversation between you and your mother about getting the clock on approval.

3. Give a list of ten words which begin with the prefixes 're,' and 'dis.'

10

Dinner at a Restaurant.

GENTLEMAN—Waiter?

WAITER—Yes Sir.

G.—What time is dinner?

W.—We serve dinner between seven and eight. You can have it whenever you like.

G.—Reserve this table for me.

W.—That table is already reserved.

G.—I expect some friends to come with me. We are a party of four. Have you a large table?

W.—Yes. Here is a table for four.

G.—Very well. We shall be here at about half past seven.

W.—All right, Sir. Everything will be ready.

The party arrives.

G.—Give me the menu, please. What would you like to have?

FIRST FRIEND—I do not care. Anything you order.

G.—Bring pea-soup first, and then salmon with sauce, to be followed by grated cheese and plum-pudding respectively.

F.—That will do. Please do not order anything more.

G.—For dessert bring some stewed fruits like peaches and apples.

F.—Make yourself at home, friends, and do not be shy.

SECOND—It is excellent. I wish I had more appetite to-day. I had a heavy tea this evening.

THIRD F.—Oh, I shall do full justice to this dainty

repast.

G.—Remove the plates. Bring some ice-cream.

F.—Give me a clean fork.

S. F.—Please pass the salt.

F. F.—I am very thirsty. May I trouble you for a glass of water.

G.—No. Have some lemonade or ginger or any other drink.

F.—Well, I would prefer to have a glass of soda.

G.—Do you smoke?

F.—I prefer a pipe, and I shall use mine.

G.—Waiter, the bill. Pay for me. You can keep the change.

W.—Thank you, Sir.

G.—We shall have coffee in the Lounge.

F.—Is your coffee sweet enough?

S. F.—I should like a little more sugar.

T. F.—This cup is rather too strong for me.

G.—Take more milk and cream.

F.—That will do, thank you.

F.—We must thank you all for giving us such a sumptuous and dainty dinner. We have enjoyed it immensely.

G.—The pleasure is altogether mine. It is so good of you to have come.

F.—You must dine with me some day next week.

G.—I shall be pleased to do so.

F.—Well, we shall fix up a day after consulting my wife.

G.—Let us make a move. You, first.

F.—Good night. Thank you once again. It was delightful.

EXERCISES.

1. On reaching home you give an account of your dinner party to your sister. What would you say?

Remember the following words and phrases in connection with food in general, use them in sentences so far as possible.

Venison, mutton, game, gravy, pickle, yolk, crumb, pie, sago, flavour, season, simmer, brew, grill.

Nourishing, sharp, underdone, contaminated, delicious, ungent, insipid, savoury, appetising, oily, wholesome, tasteless, pungent.

A late breakfast, a genial host, a charming hostess, hungry as a hunter, to be famished, burnt to a cinder, to make a hearty meal.

11

At the Hairdresser's Saloon.

G.—Good morning!

B.—Good morning, Sir. Please take this seat. What can we do for you?

G.—I want my hair cut.

B.—Would you mind waiting for a few minutes? The hairdresser is busy with a gentleman. He will be free presently.

G.—Well. In the meantime I might have a shave. My beard is very hard. I hope that the razor is pretty sharp?

B.—We always keep our razors and other appliances in perfect order. Let me lather your beard with the shaving-stick. Please put this towel round your neck. It is done.

G.—My cheeks are quite velvety now. The razor was quite sharp. I want to have this razor set. It is very dull.

B.—I shall set it properly. It is pretty old. It is Krupp's which is really a fine make. It will give you service for many years as yet.

G.—I wish to buy a safety razor. Have you any in stock?

B.—Yes, we have Auto, Gilette and Wilkinson.

G.—How are they priced?

B.—Auto and Gilette could be had for seven rupees each, whilst Wilkinson is about twenty.

G.—I had an Auto and it was quite satisfactory. I may try Gilette this time. Wilkinson is quite popular, but I fear I can hardly afford that much.

Please also give me a razor-strop and a shaving-brush.

B.—You will get a strop along with the razor and half a dozen blades besides.

G.—Oh! I forgot that entirely. That is quite cheap for the price.

B.—Now, my partner is free. Will you come for your hair-cut?

G.—Yes.

B.—How do you wish it cut, Sir?

G.—Moderately short. Please trim them only.

B.—Is that short enough, Sir?

G.—Take a little more off in front and at the sides. It is all right on the top.

That will do. Please shampoo my hair.

B.—Will you have a little lotion, or hair oil on your hair?

G.—I do not use hair oil. Lotion will do.

No. Thank you—a little—not too much.

B.—Let me brush and dress your hair after a little wash.

G.—Please trim my whiskers a little before that.

B.—Very well. It is done. Will that do?

G.—Thank you. That will do. What shall I pay you?

B.—We charge one rupee for the hair-cut, and eight annas for the shave.

G.—Here is a five rupee note. I have no change.

B.—Thank you, I shall get you the change. Here is three rupees and eight annas back. Should I give you a receipt?

G.—No. Do not bother about it.

B.—I hope you will patronise us in future.

G.—Yes, I shall come here whenever I want to have a hair-cut. That will be twice a month. I shave myself everyday.

B.—Lots of people do that these days. You can get all your shaving supplies from us. We keep a large stock of them, and our charges are very moderate, and, moreover, we

guarantee every article we sell.

G.—Thank you. I shall bear that in mind. Good morning.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to the hairdresser asking him to send the following articles per bearer. You send a ten-rupee-note with the messenger and ask him to send a bill after deducting the price of the articles ordered.

Four blades for the Auto razor; Pears shaving-stick, nail-powder, a good hair-comb and a nail-clipper.

2. Write a letter to a friend telling him that you are sending an Auto razor as a birthday present and persuade him to get into the habit of shaving himself, for it is neater and more economical to do so.

12

Service under Government and with a Private Firm.

MANGAL.—I have now passed the High School Examination and must decide what to do in life. As far as I see, I shall have to begin earning for myself. What do you intend doing, Bhatti?

BHATTI—I am afraid that I am in the same fix as yourself, I am thinking whether I ought to try and get a job in the railway office here or join a private firm. What is your opinion?

M.—To tell you the truth, my friend, I do not like it. The railway has so many rules and regulations, besides it being very dangerous work, there are many disadvantages.

B.—But you forget there are many advantages in railway service which perhaps, more than counterbalance the disadvantages. As for a private firm, you have to go by the whims and fancies of your boss.

M.—I cannot deny that railway service has got many points in its favour. Whereas with a private firm there are certain drawbacks. It is quite true that we can at any time be thrown out by our boss. But, I fancy, that would be the case even in the Railway. Hard work, initiative, and enterprise can raise a comparatively young clerk to a position of responsibility much sooner than is possible in railway service. As regards whims and fancies. They are as galling in railway service as elsewhere.

B.—I believe it is largely a matter of temperament and outlook in life. I am a man of active ways, and have much energy and would love the railway services. While you are a man of quiet ways, and haven't much of an enterprize in you, for me, I think, railway service, in the running staff such

as a Guard will be best. You will, very likely, shine in service with a private firm.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your Head Master asking for a recommendation for any position on the railway for which you have a desire to obtain.

2. Write a letter to your School friend telling him of your appointment on the railway and how you like, or dislike, the work, giving reasons.

3. Use the following words and make sentences of each:—Guard, largely, service, "Shine in Service" Firm, advantages, Drawback.

4. What is meant by "you haven't much enterprise in you." "Whims and fancies."

13

What is more useful to the country—a soldier or a Teacher.

ELLI BUX.—Do you know, Ram Das, that Indians are going to be admitted into the Army in large numbers to form a National Defence Corps?

RAM DAS.—I have read about it. It will be a career which will suit you, I suppose.

E. B.—I have always had the feeling to be a great soldier, and here is my chance.

R. D.—Certainly your feelings are noble. But you are very much mistaken if you think that a soldier's profession is the noblest. For my part, I would like to be a Teacher. I hope to be able to do greater service to my country than you or I could do as soldiers.

E. B.—But if the army were not there to save the country from the devastation of foreign invasions and the chaos of internal rebellions, the Teacher would be without his job.

R. D.—You may think so, but you must not forget my friend, that even the soldier is the produce of the Teacher. I am sure you will admit that without the Teachers the Army would be a curse to our country.

E. B.—I quite follow your meaning. I never thought of it in that aspect before. Your view is quite right.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a short letter to your friend that after very carefully considering over the conversation you have had with him, you have decided to study for your Teacher's examination.

2. Write a letter to your brother telling him of your intention and asking him for help in the matter.

3. What is meant by the following:—

Army, career, profession, foreign invasions, devastations, chaos, internal rebellions, efficient, aspect.

4. Make plurals of:—Army, career, profession, service.

5. Place a qualifying word before each of the following:—career, profession, service, country, training.

6. Make two complete sentences having the subject first, *e.g.*:—"Silver and Gold have I none."

7. Correct the following errors giving reasons for the corrections:—"Either he or I are to blame."

"Neither James nor you is to be counted with this section."

14

The Hotel.

On arriving at Lahore you go in search of a good hotel. Conversation between you and the hotel-keeper.

Y.—"Is there a good hotel here?"

PORTER.—"Yes, there are quite a number of them round Anarkali."

Y.—"Which is the best hotel?"

P.—"I could not tell you that. But I think the Bombay Hindu Hotel is said to be very good."

Y.—"All right. I shall find it out."

(*You finally find the Hotel*).

Y.—"Good morning, Lala Ji. Are you the manager of this hotel?"

M.—"Yes, I am. What can I do for you?"

Y.—"May I see your rooms?"

M.—"Certainly."

Y.—"I want a bedroom and sitting-room."

M.—"Come upstairs. I shall show you a nice suite of rooms. I will lead the way."

Y.—"Thank you. I shall follow you."

M.—"Here is the suite which has just been vacated by a gentleman who stayed here for almost a week."

Y.—"Let me see the rooms. What is the charge for this room?"

M.—"Five rupees a day inclusive of all charges."

Y.—"Does that include everything?"

M.—"Oh, yes. We give three meals a day and for extra meals or food you have to pay more according to the scheduled rates."

Y.—"These are good rooms, well-lighted and airy, but I would like to have a cheaper suite if I can."

M.—"I am sorry this is all we have at present. The hotel is quite full. How long do you want them for?"

Y.—Well, I have to stay here for fifteen days at the least, but might stay longer if my business does not finish by then."

M.—"I would advise you to occupy them for the present, and in a day or so we expect some people to go away and in which case you could secure cheaper rooms."

Y.—"Very well, I shall take them. This is the best I could do under the circumstances. Will you kindly ask one of your servants to bring my luggage from the tonga?"

M.—"Yes, I shall do that. I shall get the rooms ready for you and see that all arrangements for your comfort are complete."

Y.—"Thank you. I am glad I have found a good place."

M.—"We shall see that you are comfortable in every way."

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your father telling him that you are staying in the Hindu Hotel, Lahore, and that you are occupying rooms at five rupees a day, but you mean to change them for cheaper ones in a day or so.

2. Write a letter to your sister, giving her a short account of the hotel and of the Anarkali Bazaar.

3. Give the past and past participle of the following words:—
Sit, hear, see, mean, change, hit, stay, write.

15

Early Rising.

Two friends, Rattan and Sunder call early in the morning on their common friend Aziz with a view to taking him for a morning walk.

AZIZ.—"Who knocks at the door?"

RATTAN.—"It is I. Open it, please."

AZIZ.—"Come in. The key is in the lock."

S.—"What! you are still in bed"?

A.—"What o'clock is it then?"

R.—"It is half-past six."

A.—"Oh, in winter that is rather early to get up. It is almost dark as yet."

S.—"Get up, you lazy fellow." (*After a pause*). "You don't answer?"

R.—"Look! he is snoring. He is a regular sluggard. He is asleep again."

S.—"Let us shake him up. Rouse yourself Aziz. It is no time for sleep."

A.—"Oh, morning sleep is so sweet. I like to sleep late in the morning, and I turn in rather late at night."

R.—"I can't understand how you can lie so long in bed."

A.—"When a man is his own master, he can afford to sleep at his ease."

S.—"No matter, when you go to sleep at night, you must make a habit of getting up early in the morning."

R.—"The air is so fresh outside, and once you get up and dress and go for a walk you will soon warm yourself."

A.—"I do not care for morning walks. I often go in

the evenings."

S.—"You should try it once, and we are sure you will like it so much that you will go everyday."

A.—"Well, since you have come to take me with you, I shall not disappoint you. Otherwise I hate early rising."

R.—"Great men are little sleepers."

A.—Oh! I have no ambition in that direction."

S.—"In all countries industrious people get up early."

A.—"My father has left me enough funds. I need not work at all."

R.—"But you must do some work and add to the resources you have inherited from your father."

A.—"I do not know how to pass the time when I am up; it tires and bores me."

S.—"That is because you have not learnt to use your time with advantage."

R.—"It would kill me if I had no work to do."

A.—"Let me dress myself. We shall discuss these things as we walk."

S.—"We are glad that he has agreed to accompany us to-day. We shall soon bring him to our way of thinking."

A.—"We shall see who wins."

R.—"It has struck seven! We have wasted half-an-hour unnecessarily."

S.—"No. If we succeed in converting our friend, I shall not consider that time as lost."

A.—"Well. It is certainly very refreshing."

R. S.—"We are glad you feel that way. Did we not tell you that once you are out you would feel differently?"

EXERCISES.

1. Invent a brief conversation between two friends on the advantages and disadvantages of early rising.

2. Write a letter to your friend that you will not be able to accompany him to-morrow in his usual morning walk as you are not well, but that you shall miss it very much.

3. Give the plurals of the following words:—

Man, tooth, lock, thief, sluggard, master.

LESSON 16.

Conversation between a lawyer and a client about a Civil Suit which the client wishes to bring against his debtor.

(*To a Friend*).

Q.—I desire to get legal advice. Can you recommend me a good lawyer?

A.—Yes, I know good many of them. What kind of opinion do you want?

F.—A man owes me some money which he refuses to return in spite of many reminders. I would like to consult a good lawyer about the whole thing.

A.—In that case I would recommend Lala Bal Kishen, B.A., LL.B. He is said to be a very sound Advocate.

F.—Thank you for your kind help. I shall call on him to-morrow.

A.—Good morning Sir. Are you Lala Bal Kishen? I have been asked by a friend to see you in connection with a little matter.

L.—Yes, I am Bal Kishen. So glad to have met you. I am at your service.

A.—I lent five hundred rupees to a friend two years ago in return for a pro-note payable within three years at 6 per cent interest. In spite of my repeated requests and reminders he has neither paid me interest nor any part of the principle.

L.—Have you got the papers with you?

A.—Yes, I have brought the papers with me relating to the case.

L.—Let me examine the contents of the documents. Oh, your case is perfectly clear.

A.—How should we proceed? I want money very badly these days. Please try to help me.

L.—Well, I shall send him a registered notice to-day, and if he does not pay the full amount within a week, we shall bring an action against him for recovery of the amount. He will have to bear costs as well. You will get a decree in no time.

A.—Would the Court require any evidence?

L.—I do not think so, this pro-note is a self-evident proof. You may have to call the witnesses in whose presence he executed this paper.

A.—Thank you so much. You have relieved me of great worry and anxiety.

L.—I think that in the first place our notice will have its effect, and in all probability it will be settled amicably.

A.—I should love that, as nothing is so repugnant to my mind as going to Court.

L.—We shall try to obviate that.

A.—What fee shall I pay you?

L.—For the present I would take only Rs. 5, but if we have to file a plaint, my fee would be Rs. 20, plus one rupee for my clerk.

A.—I shall willingly give that amount. Good-bye, for the present.

L.—Good-bye. I shall let you know as soon as I hear from him.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your friend who recommended the lawyer to you telling him that you were well pleased with him giving at the same time a brief account of the interview.

2. Suppose you were the lawyer in the above-mentioned case, send a registered notice to the gentleman concerned on the facts supplied to you.

Write an imaginary name and address.

3. Explain the following terms in connection with Law:—

Plaintiff, defendant, appeal, arguments, brief, sentences, attachment, bailiff, decree-holder, mortgage-deed, appellant, issues, judgment, insolvency, in default, jury.

4. Suppose some one hit you in the Bazaar without your giving him any legitimate cause or provocation. You go to a lawyer with a view to engage his services and file a suit against the offender. Invent a brief conversation between you and the lawyer on the subject.

LESSON 17.

The Circus.

Conversation between three friends visiting a Circus.

BALI.—Have you noticed some big pictorial notices pasted on boards all round the town announcing the arrival of a big Circus?

KIDARNATH.—Yes, it is a well-known Circus, and they are giving their first performance to-night.

RAHMAT ALI.—The first opening night is always a grand affair, because the reputation of the company depends largely on first impressions created on the public mind. Let us go to-night.

B.—It is a good idea. I wonder if we will secure good seats since the first night draws a large house generally.

K.—I wish we had our seats booked this morning.

R.—Let us try our luck at least. We might get good seats.

B.—I know a friend who, I understand, has been engaged locally to act as a conductor. He might be able to help us a little.

K.—You wait here. I shall go and buy three first class tickets. Here they are.

R.—What a big tent; and how bright are the lights.

B.—Music! I see they have got a stringed band of their own. It is playing some nice music.

K.—I think the show is about to begin. We are just in time.

R.—Quite a crowd! The house is full; there are hardly any more seats available.

B.—Ah! the bell has sounded; the third bell has just

rung. Look! the clown is in.

K.—He looks a funny man. He is sure to make you laugh with his pranks and jokes.

R.—Let us see who comes in next. Look! a pair of grey ponies has come with two riders. They will show their feats while riding on the ponies.

B.—The first part is over. It is very interesting. It is certainly worth paying a visit. Here is an elephant. The Mahaut will make him sit on the stool and make him do many things at his bidding as if he were a child.

K.—They have trained him wonderfully. It must have taken any amount of time and labour to control him in that way.

R.—The most exciting item on the programme is the tricks by the lion in the cage.

B.—What would happen if it were to get out of the cage?

R.—No fear of that. They take great care. Look how he obeys the tamer.

K.—I should hate to exchange places with him. It is really marvellous!

R.—It shows how man can train and subdue savage beasts by tact and patience.

EXERCISES.

1. Next morning your sister asks you as to how you enjoyed your visit to the Circus. Give her a brief account of your visit.

2. Write a letter to the manager asking him to reserve four seats for your family in the Show on Saturday. You are sending the money through the bearer of the letter.

3. Explain the following terms with reference to a Circus:—

Matinee, concession tickets, soldiers in uniform, half tickets, booking-office, performance, applause, ring, gallery, orchestra, magic whip, proprietor, gymnastics, gallop, trot.

4. Turn the first four sentences into the indirect form from their present direct form of speech.

LESSON 18.

The Railway.

A conversation between you and several Railway officials as you journey.

BASHIR.—I want a second class return journey ticket for Delhi. What is the fare, please?

BOOKING CLERK.—The fare to Delhi and back is thirteen rupees and eight annas.

B.—I want to travel by the G. I. P. Mail. When does she leave Lahore?

B. C.—She is timed to start at quarter past nine, but she is late to-day. The conductor on the platform will tell you the exact time of her departure.

B.—Thank you very much for the information.

B. C.—Oh, do not mention it.

B.—Conductor, would you mind telling me the exact time when the mail would start?

CONDUCTOR.—She is late by half an hour. So she will leave at a quarter-to-ten to-night. But you could take the B. B. & C. I. Mail. She leaves at quarter-past-nine and will reach Delhi half-an-hour earlier than the other mail.

B.—But I have my ticket by the other route.

C.—That won't make any difference. They have changed the rule now. You could travel by either route.

B.—Thank you so much. Will you kindly find me a berth on the train.

C.—I shall see to it. Come with me to the rear of the train. We are attaching a special bogie carriage to Delhi for the convenience of passengers.

Here it is. Get in and occupy the lower berth on the

other side.

B.—Here is a station. I wonder if it is Bhatinda?

GUARD.—Does any one change here for Patiala or Dhuri?

B.—No, we are all bound for Delhi. How long do we stop here?

G.—Fifteen minutes.

B.—When do we get to Delhi?

G.—At five in the morning.

B.—That is rather too early to get down at a station in winter.

G.—You could sleep in the train till eight. This bogie will be detached at Delhi.

B.—The Railway is getting so considerate about the convenience of passengers. One notices improvement in more than one direction in this respect.

G.—Oh, the present Agent, Mr. Walton is very particular about it. He has issued instructions to all officials to see that the travelling public gets all possible facilities for their comfort.

EXERCISES.

1. On reaching Delhi write a letter to your brother telling him that you have had a very comfortable journey.

2. Invent a brief conversation between yourself and a fellow passenger as you travel, on some current topic like the recent happenings in Afghanistan.

3. Make sentences using the following words:—

Excursion, week-end, compartment, labelled, switch off, down-train, excess-fare, express, restaurant-car.

LESSON 19.

Visiting a friend who has just recovered from a long illness.

RIAZ.—May I come in, Romesh?

R.—Is that you, Riaz? Come in. It is so good of you to call on me.

RIAZ.—I would have liked to have visited you before this, but I did not do so purposely as I thought that you were too ill to receive visitors.

R.—I was in a very low state, and the doctors would not let anyone come here.

RIAZ.—How are you now?

R.—I am much better now, thank you, you see I can sit now, although I am not allowed to move about.

RIAZ.—I am so glad to know that. I do hope you will regain your former strength in a short time. What was the real trouble?

R.—At first I got fever for a week, and the doctor treated me for ordinary malaria; but at last he discovered that I had appendicitis which brought on fever.

RIAZ.—Appendicitis? It might have been very serious. You might have died of that, if they had not found it out in time.

R.—Oh yes, it was rather a narrow escape. In fact the doctor told me plainly that if I had delayed operation for two more days, I might not have lived.

RIAZ.—Who performed the operation?

R.—Dr. Barucha. He is a very skilled surgeon. I remained in the special ward for about two weeks, and they discharged me only the day before yesterday. They told me to be very careful for sometime to come, and I am on diet as yet.

R.—Well, the serious part is over. It gives me so much pleasure to see you up again.

RIAZ.—Illness at times is a blessing in disguise. It teaches us many good lessons.

R.—We all have our trials, and every one of them is for our good if we take them in that light.

RIAZ.—Your poor mother must have been greatly worried over your illness?

R.—That you can well understand. Mother has a very tender heart for her children, and gets nervous very soon, but on the whole she kept up her nerves wonderfully well.

RIAZ.—I shall be only too pleased to do anything I can to assist you. 'A friend in need is a friend indeed.'

R.—Thank you so much for your kind offer. You have been always very kind and affectionate. I appreciate it very much all the same.

RIAZ.—I must not tire you with talking much more to-day. I shall come in again next week.

R.—Please do. You are always welcome. Your company has greatly cheered me to-day.

RIAZ.—Well, Good-bye now. I hope to find you still better when I look you up again.

EXERCISES.

1. Suppose you were Romesh, write a letter to Riaz after your complete recovery thanking him for the kindness shown to you during your illness.

2. Suppose you were Riaz, write a letter to Romesh congratulating him on his recovery.

3. Suppose you were Riaz, and you went to the hospital to see Romesh after his operation. The doctor in charge regrets his inability to allow any one to see Romesh till he has gathered enough strength. Invent a brief conversation between you and the doctor on the subject.

LESSON 20.

Conversation between a Headmaster and a Boy who asked for a certificate which would enable him to get a suitable job.

BOY.—Good morning, Sir.

HEADMASTER.—Good morning, Ashraf, so glad to see you. I am glad you have passed your examination so well. You missed your first division by four marks only. If you had worked a little harder at the end you would easily have secured it.

B.—I do realise it, Sir. I had fever on the day I had my Mathematics paper. I could not solve all the questions through weakness, and that accounts for my getting into the lower division.

H.—Is that so? It is such a pity. We had all hoped that you would get a pretty high position in the school. I was a bit disappointed when I saw the list.

B.—I have come to ask a favour at your hands, Sir.

H.—What is that, Ashraf? I shall be glad to do anything to help my boys.

B.—There is a vacancy in the Railway Office for a junior clerk, and I think I stand a good chance of getting it if you give me a strong recommendation. One of my uncles is holding a responsible position in the General Office, and he has promised to help me, but he says that your certificate will go a long way in securing the job.

H.—Yes, I will give one with great pleasure. You were one of our best students. I shall be glad to give you a good one. What salary do they give to start with?

B.—Rupees forty a month rising to fifty by two rupees a year on satisfactory work.

H.—Not bad for a start in these days of competition and unemployment. But why don't you carry on your studies further and join a college?

B.—I should like to do it very much if I could; but as it is known to you we lost our father last year and he left us without much provision. I have got to support my younger brothers who are at school.

H.—Oh, that is different. It is so good of you to sacrifice your future to help your family. God will reward you for it.

B.—I might be able to do it later on if I could get work in a school.

H.—I shall see if I can help you in getting a job here. I am sure you will make a good teacher if you qualify yourself for the work.

B.—I shall always act on your advice. I owe a good deal to this school, and shall always remember the years I spent here with great profit.

H.—I hope you will be successful in getting this post. To whom do you want this letter addressed?

B.—To F. W. Knott, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E. He is the head of the department.

H.—Here is the letter. I have said a lot of good things about you. I am sure he will consider your application favourably.

B.—Thank you very much, Sir, for your kindness. Good morning, Sir.

H.—Good morning, please let me know the result of your interview.

EXERCISES.

1. You go to see the officer with the letter. Invent a brief conversation between you and the officer on the subject.
2. You are successful in getting the post, write a letter to your Headmaster, thanking him for giving you a testimonial.

21

The Toilet.

A conversation between master and servant early in the morning in connection with the latter's toilet.

SERVANT.—Sir, you ordered me to waken you at seven o'clock.

MASTER.—What! is it seven? It is so early.

S.—The tower clock has just struck seven.

M.—Well, I am going to get up.

S.—Will you put on your Kashmiri Chogha, Sir?

M.—No; bring me my socks first.

S.—Here they are.

M.—I do not find my slippers. Where are they?

S.—They are close to the bed-stead.

M.—Bring some tepid water; I want to shave. Has the razor been set?

S.—No; the blade is worn out. I have put in a new one.

M.—Put the looking-glass close to the table, and clean the shaving-brush well. You are getting very careless. I have told you repeatedly that you should thoroughly wash and clean the brush after every shave.

S.—I am sorry I forgot all about it yesterday. I was packing the shaving set when I was called away by Bibi Sahiba.

M.—You could have done it afterwards if you had to leave off in the middle of your duties.

S.—I shall be very careful in future. Excuse me this time.

M.—All right. Take out a new towel; and pour some hot water into the wash basin. I shall just have a good

wash. I do not think I will bathe to-day. It is so cold.

S.—Should I comb your hair, Sir?

M.—No, I shall do it myself. Put this new cake of Pears' soap in the soap-dish.

S.—I have done it, Sir.

M.—Give me a clean shirt and put this in the wash basket.

S.—There is only one shirt left in the box, but I think the *Dhobi* will come to-day.

M.—He is very regular.

S.—He wants a little increase in his monthly wages, for he says that ten rupees are not adequate enough for the work.

M.—Well, I shall consider his request in summer. At present he is getting enough for the work.

S.—I will tell him that.

M.—Are my shoes well-varnished?

S.—Yes, Sir; but I think you would do well to put on your doubled-soled boots: it is very cloudy to-day, and looks likely to rain.

M.—I do not like these boots. Does not matter if it rains. I would rather wear my shoes.

S.—Just as you like, Sir. What coat will you put on to-day?

M.—Bring my tweed suit along with the over-coat. It is rather chilly and I have got to attend a meeting at half past eight.

S.—Should I ask the groom to bring the trap at eight?

M.—I would like to walk. It is about half an hour's walk. It will take me about forty minutes to reach the College where the meeting is to be held.

S.—Should I bring Chota Hazri?

M.—Yes, but after five minutes. I want to scribble off

a letter which I must send at once.

EXERCISES.

1. A friend asks you to let him know about the character of the servant who acted as your Khidmatgar as he wishes to employ him after you have dismissed him.

Write a reply telling him about his strong and weak points.

2. Write sentences using the following words:—

Shoe-horn, waist-coat, a walking-stick, a tooth-brush, evening dress, a necktie.

22

Going to School.

Conversation between two friends, Rashid and Ganga Nath on their way to School.

RASHID.—Hello! Ganga Nath, well met. Are we in time?

GANGA NATH.—Oh yes. It is twenty to ten. There is plenty of time as yet. We shall reach the school within five minutes at the latest.

R.—That is good. I do not wish to be late to-day as our teacher who takes us in the first period is over-strict.

G.—It is better to be in school ten or twenty minutes before time.

R.—Have you done all your home-work?

G.—Almost all except Arithmetic. I could not solve two sums out of the eight given. Were you able to do them all?

R.—I am worse off than you since I have done only five. This is why I want to be in school a little before the bell rings as I shall have Hamid to solve them for me. He is awfully clever and besides, he is so obliging and kind. I like him immensely.

R.—Have you learnt your history lesson?

G.—I have got a fair idea of it. Master Thaker Singh, our General Knowledge teacher is very clever, but he is fond of talking. So I shall ask him something about the Afghan trouble. We will suggest something about the recent happenings in Afghanistan, and that will take the whole period. Once he starts talking, he will go on with it.

R.—He knows his subject very well. I like him very much.

G.—We have drill too to-day—have we not?

R.—The drill master is a regular tyrant. Although I must say that he knows his job very well.

G.—I have yet to come across a man who is more energetic than he is at his age.

R.—How old is he?

G.—He must be anywhere near seventy.

R.—Is that so? I never thought he was so old.

G.—Certainly he has very powerful lungs.

R.—Our new Maulvi Sahib is rather easy-going. Is he not? But sometimes he gets angry over little things.

G.—He is sickly and that accounts for his surliness. But I think he is good-hearted.

R.—Somehow or other I do not like him.

G.—Well, on the whole we have a very good set of teachers.

R.—I should think so. I shall surely remember some of them all my life.

G.—Let us hurry up. Our Headmaster has just passed by in his Car, and he might order the bell to be rung ten minutes earlier.

R.—He hardly comes to school in time. There must be something very extraordinary to-day.

G.—I wonder if any distinguished visitor is coming to see our school?

R.—Here the bell is ringing. My prediction has come true.

G.—Let us go to our class-room first to leave our books before the roll-call.

EXERCISES.

1. Make sentences using the following words and phrases. Make one sentence in each case:—

To quarrel, to defy, to emulate, to memorise, to slack, to excel, painstaking, sulky, keen, wayward, diligent, studious, proficient, truant, bully, expulsion, a capable staff, the tone of the school, to make allowance for.

2. Write a letter to your friend who wishes to join your school telling him some of the good points of your school.

3. Write the Nouns of the following verbs:—

To attend, emulate, recollect, slack, cram, excel.

23

At the Bank.

G.—Good morning. I wish to cash this cheque for two hundred rupees.

MANAGER.—Good morning. How do you wish to draw the money? Would you care to have notes or silver?

G.—Well,—partly in notes and partly in silver. Say; half and half.

M.—Please endorse the cheque. Here is pen and ink.

G.—Where must I sign?

M.—On the back. Please take it to the cashier after the clerk has posted it in the ledger.

G.—I want to open a current account with this Bank. Do you allow any interest?

M.—Yes, if the amount exceeds one thousand rupees a month, we give three and a half per cent on monthly balances of five hundred at least.

G.—That is fair. I shall deposit about two thousand rupees in a day or so. What interest do you allow on fixed deposits?

M.—Five per cent. up to ten thousand rupees and above that five and a half.

G.—I want to have a fixed deposit of twenty thousand rupees. Could you not allow me six? All these Co-operative Banks give that much and sometimes more.

M.—I shall have to make a reference to our Managing Director in Bombay, and he might allow you six per cent. Of course I shall make my recommendation.

G.—I will be glad to deposit that sum in case you agree to give me that rate of interest. Otherwise I shall deal with the Central Co-operative Bank.

M.—I am sure he will agree, as we want to make our bank popular here, and if we get men like you as our supporters and patrons we shall soon establish our position here.

G.—A friend of mine wants a little loan for building a house. Can he get it from this Bank and what are the conditions?

M.—What are his credentials?

G.—He is occupying a pretty high position in the Secretariat Office and draws a monthly salary of six hundred rupees.

M.—Has he any landed property?

G.—Not that I know of.

M.—In that case it will be somewhat difficult to accede to his request as the Bank gives out money only on good security. We do not take risks. Suppose if the man were to die, who will pay back his debt?

G.—Suppose if I were to stand his surety?

M.—We do not take any surety independently. We will hold you both responsible, both jointly and severally.

G.—I shall consult my friend and let you know.

M.—What is the amount he wishes to take?

G.—Four thousand rupees payable by monthly instalments of one hundred rupees from the very start.

M.—That will be all right. You take these forms and fill them and bring them to-morrow along with your friend.

G.—Thank you. You have relieved me of a great burden.

M.—Well, we deal in money. That is our chief business.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him of the result of your interview with the Manager of the Bank about the proposed loan of four thousand rupees. The Bank will charge ten per cent.

interest on the said loan if taken.

2. Make sentences using the following words:—

Counter, a cross cheque, asset, liability, liquidation, insolvency, Savings Bank's account, dividend, premium.

3. By what prepositions are the following words followed:—

Accede, arrive, annoy, angry, congratulate, content.

24

Seeing a friend off at the Railway Station.

AKBAR.—The signal is down. Your train is coming. Can't you see?

BASHIR.—Yes, I do see it now. It has passed round the bend. I hope I shall find good accommodation.

A.—I do not think it will be crowded to-day. Sometimes she is, and especially on Fridays and Saturdays.

B.—Most probably on account of week-end concession tickets.

A.—Yes. Last time when we went to our village there was hardly any room in the train. We had practically to stand all the way.

B.—Oh, the traffic is increasing every day. There are lots of people travelling these days. I wonder where they go.

A.—A busy Railway indicates prosperity and trade. Here the train is in. You had better take that seat on the other side.

B.—How long will she stop here?

A.—About ten minutes.

B.—There is plenty of time then. I need not hurry.

A.—Better reserve your seat by putting your bedding on it. Otherwise someone else may take it.

B.—I shall do that. Please ask the porter to put my trunk underneath the seat and the tiffen basket on the rack.

A.—Wait, I shall get you a couple of good dailies for the journey.

B.—Oh, it is so kind of you to bring me copies of the *Tribune* and the *Pioneer*. I like them both.

A.—The *Tribune* has greatly improved and the *Pioneer*

too is very sympathetic towards Indian aspirations.

B.—That accounts for its popularity. I understand its circulation has been almost doubled. Besides, it is so cheap for an anna.

A.—I am sorry you have got to go earlier than you expected. I enjoyed your stay so well.

B.—Well, I am equally sorry, but I assure you that I enjoyed your hospitality immensely.

A.—I hope you will come again within the year.

B.—Now it is your turn to come to me first.

A.—I shall be very pleased to do so if I could get away.

B.—Can't you come during the Holi holidays. I am expecting my eldest brother too, and we shall have a nice time. He is very fond of you as you know.

A.—I will do my best to get away, and nothing will give me greater pleasure than to spend a few days again beneath the same roof.

B.—Well. Good-bye. The train is about to move. Thank you once again for your kindness.

A.—Do not mention it. The pleasure was mine altogether. Remember me to your brother, and I hope you will have a comfortable journey.

B.—I shall write to you as soon as I reach Ambala.

A.—I shall look forward to your letter.

EXERCISES.

1. On reaching home you write a letter to your friend thanking him for his hospitality and telling him of some incident on the way.

2. Write questions to which the following might be suitable answers:—

(*a*) I enjoyed my stay immensely.

(*b*) Five times a day.

(*c*) It was nearly five o'clock.

(*d*) Yes, he is one of my best friends.

3. Invent a brief conversation between you and a fellow passenger on some current topic which you have read in the *Tribune.* He has also read the same.

25

Conversation between two friends, Manzur and Kanshi in the morning after awakening. One of them had a restless and disturbed night.

M.—Hello! Kanshi. How did you enjoy your sleep? I hope you had a good rest?

K.—Well! I slept well for the first part of the night, but the latter part was very restless.

M.—What was the matter?

K.—A mosquito buzzed round me when I turned in at ten. I did not mind it at first, but it bit my cheeks several times and left two scratches there.

M.—It must have been very annoying. I can't stand mosquitoes. They are an awful nuisance.

K.—Yes, I had a bad time with them. They settled on my pillow finally when I squashed them with my thumb.

M.—Didn't you use a net?

K.—No, I never thought it would prove such a scourge to me, although I had heard that the place was a bit mosquity.

M.—Did you sleep after that?

K.—I covered my head and that gave me some protection from their invasion. I should have told you. that another one appeared after I had killed the first.

M.—Oh, that must have upset you a good deal.

K.—The second one did not bother me much. I slept for an hour or so until I heard a rattling noise on the roof, and found that it was raining.

M.—Did it rain very hard?

K.—It began with drizzling, but soon it fell in heavy torrents. The roof began to leak just in the place I had

my bed-stead. I got up and removed it to the other corner, but I had no sleep after that.

M.—I enjoy the noise of rain. It acts like music on me.

K.—I enjoyed it equally well.

M.—You should manage to get a net to-night.

K.—Oh yes, I would not like to have the same experience again. I shall have to order one to-day. Is it possible to get one ready made.

M.—You need not buy one. I have one which I can spare these days, and I shall be glad to lend it to you.

K.—That would be very kind of you.

M.—That is nothing. I would do it for any one.

K.—You are so considerate and kind.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your brother telling him of your experience of the first night at the place, and the kindness shown by your friend in giving you the loan of a net.

2. Give the adjectives of the following words and use them in sentences:—

Sleep, noise, need, day, friend, order, rain, brother, music, time, bad.

26

On the receipt of a Report.

Conversation between a father and his son.

FATHER.—Come here, Amrit: Have you brought your progress report for the last term?

AMRIT.—Yes, father, I have brought it. The school clerk gave it me this morning.

F.—Let me have a look at it. I see, you are quite good in English, but weak in Mathematics. You only secured thirty marks out of one hundred in the last test. How do you account for it?

S.—I know Algebra pretty well, but have no taste for Arithmetic and in Geometry I know the propositions well, but I am hopeless on riders. So I shall try harder these next few months, and I hope I shall make up my deficiency.

F.—I shall go to consult your Headmaster, and if he advise me I shall get you a coach for this term.

S.—Yes, I think I need extra help as I am quite weak in the subject.

F.—I have a mind to send you to Roorkee for engineering; but that would be only possible, if you are quite proficient in Mathematics. What about your drawing?

S.—I am well up in that subject because I have a great liking for it.

F.—I am glad to notice that you get very high marks in Drawing. I wish you had the same record in Mathematics.

S.—I shall do my best this time.

F.—Let me see how you fair in other subjects. Your Science is pretty good. You got one hundred marks out of one hundred and fifty. What position do you take in the

class?

S.—I stand second in Science. There is one other who beats me by a narrow margin. He got one hundred and five.

F.—That is good. I hope you will try to beat him next time. Your General Knowledge is only fair, since you secured forty out of one hundred.

S.—I am well versed in History, but I cannot manage Geography.

F.—I am surprised to hear that, because Geography is a very interesting subject. I knew my Geography well when I was at school. What is your difficulty about it?

S.—I cannot remember names and get confused over cities and mountains, etc.

F.—Do you study it with your Atlas?

S.—No, I have no good Atlas.

F.—That is the reason you are so indifferent to it. You should get a good Atlas. Who is your teacher? Why has he not insisted on your having an Atlas?

S.—Master Ladha Ram teaches us both History and Geography. He knows the former subject very well, but I fear, his knowledge of Geography is very poor.

F.—I do not wonder at that. A good teacher arouses great enthusiasm amongst his pupils. I would like to meet him when I come over to your school to-morrow to see your Headmaster. I shall suggest it to him.

S.—Please do not say anything to the Headmaster about Master Ladha Ram, because he will come down upon him, and the master is sure to suspect me, and if he does that he might do me some harm. He is very vindictive.

F.—A teacher should be above those things, and if he harbours ill-will towards his pupils, he is not fit to be a

teacher.

S.—Those good old days have gone by when you had that type of teachers, although there are some now who possess that high character.

F.—Well, I like your headmaster very much. He takes a lot of interest in his students and then he is so good and kind to all those who have to do anything with him.

S.—O, we are very fond of him. He is the best of the whole lot of teachers we have.

F.—I hope I shall have a better report next time.

S.—I will really try, father.

F.—Now, go and study your lessons.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him of the results of the last house test and how you fared in different subjects.

2. Describe your school life and use as many words and phrases out of the following list as you can:—

Pleasant, punctual, industrious, courteous, painstaking, inefficient, trustworthy, amiable, to emulate, to memorise, to defy, to chastise, to reprimand, to discipline, to inspire, a capable staff, a stern disciplinarian, a man of high ideals, to give an average mark, the tone of the school, to have a high percentage of passes in the examination, a palatial building, a popular master.

3. Replace the heavy type phrases in the following by shorter adverbial expressions:—

(*a*) I will do it **this day.**

(*b*) I do it **three times** in the week.

(*c*) He improved **gradually** with the **passing of each day.**

(*d*) He must come Tuesday **of the next week.**

(*e*) I shall call on a day **other than to-day.**

27

At the Seaside.

Conversation between two friends who enjoy a stroll near the sea.

ABDUL MAJID.—It is a fine sight. Is it not?

DILAWAR SINGH.—I am never tired of being near the sea to enjoy the cool breeze.

A.—Are any regattas held here?

D.—Not at this place. There is a regular regatta club about half a mile from this place. I shall show you the road as we walk along.

A.—Are there any interesting places to visit in the neighbourhood?

D.—Yes, there are the caves on the island and then there is the light-house.

A.—How far is the island from the Pier?

D.—It is about eight miles.

A.—Is that so? It looks as if it were only about a mile or so.

D.—Places on the water look nearer than they actually are.

A.—Is one allowed to go over the light-house?

D.—One has to get a permit from the Admiral's Office.

A.—Could you get it for two persons? I would like to take my younger brother also with us?

D.—Well, I will try to get a permit for three persons. I shall see the officer personally. I have a friend who is known to him well.

A.—Has bathing commenced yet?

D.—It will start within an hour or so.

A.—Is the water very cold?

D.—Moderately cold at this time of the day. It will get warmer a little in the noon.

A.—What is the best time to bathe?

D.—Between one and two in the afternoon.

A.—Which is the best place to bathe?

D.—The place below the High Court Buildings is considered to be the best.

A.—Is it shingly or sandy bathing here?

D.—It is partly sandy and partly shingly, but it is quite safe bathing there.

A.—Are there any dangerous currents?

D.—The sea currents are not to be relied upon, but they have got a netting around. So in case you are carried away the nets will serve as a wall.

A.—Can I get a book of tickets? What is the price?

D.—Yes, you can get a book for five rupees, and it has twenty-four tickets.

A.—Does that include the hire of bathing costume and towel?

D.—No, you have to pay two annas extra for a costume and towel each time you take them.

A.—Let us take a rowing boat and have a little boating before we bathe. The sea is so calm.

D.—Do you want to go with a boatman or without?

A.—What do you say? We might take two boatmen with us. It is dangerous to venture out into the sea without some reliable guide or help.

D.—I shall just enquire as I have never taken one on hire so far.

(*To the Boatman*).

D.—What is the charge per hour?

BOATMAN.—For the first hour our authorised charges are one rupee and eight annas and for the second one twelve annas.

A.—Do you think the weather will keep fine?

D.—It is very hard to say that. There are clouds on the horizon. We might have a shower.

A.—Are there any steamer excursions from here? What is the fare?

D.—They have only on Sundays and week days, and they charge two rupees per ticket.

A.—Let us wait till the day after to-morrow and have a good excursion.

D.—I would prefer that to boating.

A.—The time for bathing has arrived. Let us get ready.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him of the pleasure of a walk near the sea. Use as many words and phrases as you can out of the following list:—

Harbour, beach, rough, surf, swimming, lifeboat, pier, tide, high-tide, canoe, barge, anchor, funnel, compass, voyage, breakers, pilot, waves, steward, mat, crew, trip, ripples, current, foam, to admire the scenery, a stiff breeze, exhilarating sea breeze, a delightful cruise.

2. Suppose you had a storm in the sea while on a sea voyage, describe your experience.

3. Re-write the following sentences correcting any mistakes which you might notice:—

1. Prefer this work than that.
2. He is good than I in English.
3. I congraulate you to your success.
4. He is best of the two.
5. He is my older brother.

28

At a Carpet Shop.

Conversation between a buyer and the carpet-merchant.

BUYER.—Good Day.

CARPET-MERCHANT.—Good morning, Sir. It is very kind of you to visit our shop.

B.—I want to buy a small Persian carpet. Can you show me some?

C.—Certainly. Take a seat. Here is a chair. I will show you some fine carpets. We have just received a fresh consignment from Quetta.

B.—I do not want a very expensive one. Show me some which can be had for a reasonable price.

C.—Let me show you first what we have got. You can make your own selection. Our charges are very moderate. Here is one. It is all wool with a mixture of silk.

B.—Ah! It is indeed very nice. Now what is the price of that one?

C.—Let me see my invoice. Its price is one hundred and fifty, but I shall give it away for one hundred and twenty as we want to clear off our stock. It could not be had for three hundred even in season.

B.—This looks very old, although its design is quite attractive.

C.—Carpets are like old rice. The older they are the more valuable they become. We have some carpets which were used by the Mughal Kings, but they are very dear. We have had many offers from tourists and others but have not considered them. We believe that they will bring us a fortune some day.

B.—I do not care for old carpets. I know that some people care and value them very much. Haven't you anything cheaper?

C.—Oh, we have any number of them. Now here is one—very nice, from Bukhara—only eighty rupees.

B.—Pretty good: but I can only offer sixty rupees for it. A friend of mine has one exactly like it, and he paid only sixty for it.

C.—Our prices are fixed. We do not lower them.

B.—Well, I shall go to the next shop. They have some good carpets in the show-windows.

C.—Take it, Sir, you have come to our shop for the first time. We do not want to disappoint you. We shall make profits some other time.

B.—All right. Please have it packed as I want to send it to some out-station.

C.—We could send it direct if you so desire as we always try to oblige our customers.

B.—That is awfully good of you. It will save me a lot of bother and inconvenience.

C.—We shall be only too glad to do so. Please give us the address.

B.—Here is the money and ten rupees extra for packing and freight. You could return the balance after you have despatched it.

C.—We won't charge anything for packing, we will send the balance after deducting the actual freight charges.

B.—Suppose, if my friend were not to like it?

C.—We will take it back. You could return it even after a month.

B.—This is indeed a great advantage. I shall recommend your firm to my friends.

C.—We have been dealing with all big officers. You

can ask any of them about our dealings and behaviour.

B.—No wonder, your firm is so popular.

C.—I hope your friend will like the carpet. You have made a good selection. You seem to understand all about carpets.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him that you have asked the firm of Messrs. Ghulam Mohammad & Sons, to send him a Persian carpet on approval. You hope that he will like it.

2. Write a reply to the above-mentioned letter thanking the friend for the trouble he took in buying and sending the carpet to you. It reached him safely in a sound condition and that you like it immensely.

3. Re-write each of the following sentences and change th. word in bold type to its proper form:—

(*a*) The cold has **freeze** *the river.*

(*b*) Have you ever **drink** fresh water?

(*c*) Has the teacher **forget** his books?

(*d*) Has Ratten **go** to the station?

(e) She had **grow** a fine girl.

29

At Tea.

Conversation between three friends, Homi, Rup and Koshari at Tea.

Homi.—Good afternoon, friends.

Rup.—Good afternoon. You are just in time.

H.—I thought I would be late. A friend just dropped in as I was about to start.

K.—I came ten minutes earlier.

H. R.—It doesn't make much difference. The tea is ready. May I pour it out for both of you?

H. K.—Yes, please.

R.—Do you like strong tea?

K.—Not too strong.

H.—I like it rather weak.

R.—Do you take cream?

K.—I won't mind it.

H.—Yes, if you please.

R.—Bearer, bring some cakes and biscuits.

B.—Here they are, Sir.

R.—Put them on the table. Won't you help yourself?

H.—The tea is fine. Is it Darjeeling brand?

R.—No, it is some new brand. I have forgotten the name.

K.—It is certainly very fine and has a sweet smell about it.

R.—I am very particular about taking good tea.

H.—It really serves as a stimulant for the time being, although its excessive use is injurious.

R.—Are you ready for the second cup?

K.—No, thank you. I only take one cup.

R.—And you Koshari, Homi?

H.—Yes, thank you, I would like to have one more. It is so nice.

R.—Shall I pour?

H.—A little more milk, please.

R.—Boy, pass the sandwich plate.

H.—No, thank you, I would have a small piece of cake.

R.—Is your tea sweet enough? You have taken only one tea-spoonful of sugar.

H.—I should like rather less sugar.

R.—What is the fresh news to-day?

K.—I just glanced through the paper to-day. There was nothing very startling.

R.—What about King Amanullah?

K.—He is gathering his forces, he is sure to regain his lost throne.

H.—The whole world is practically in sympathy with him.

R.—He deserves that fully.

H.—What about the King?

R.—You mean our King George?

H.—Yes.

R.—His Majesty is out of danger now entirely and is about to embark on a sea voyage to recoup his health.

K.—That is certainly good news. He is a good and saintly character, and every one loves him, although very few have had the privilege of seeing him even.

R.—That is what a good man ought to be. He should inspire love and admiration in the hearts of others.

H.—It is about five now. Let us take leave.

R.—It is so good of you both to have come.

H. K.—It is in fact kind of you to have invited us

R.—Good-bye. We shall meet again.

EXERCISES.

1. Make sentences using the following words and phrases:—

Relish, taste, knead, starve, digest, carve, simmer, flavour bake, underdone, tough, wholesome, contaminated, sticky, oily, delicious, a light luncheon, to say grace, light refreshments.

2. Write a letter to your father telling him about the small tea party you had at your friend Rup Kishen's house and that you intend to invite him in return.

3. Write a formal invitation to a friend to dinner, and write a reply refusing the invitation on grounds of illness.

30

At a Picnic.

Conversation between a Master and his Pupils during an excursion.

MASTER.—Now, boys, here is just the place for our picnic, under the shade of this large pipal tree and close to the canal. There is nice grass to sit up on. Let us take this plot.

BOYS.—This is ideal! We shall call the rest of the boys. They are apparently looking out for some grassy plot under that grove of trees.

M.—Now we must divide the work, and every one of us should do our part. Anant Ram, you are a scout, so you shall make the fire.

ANANT RAM.—Very well, Sir. I could do it with one match only.

M.—That is like a good scout.

INDAR SINGH.—I shall bring some dry sticks. I have got a long big knife.

M.—Hamid, will you take the kettle and fetch some water from yonder well?

HAMID.—I shall bring a bucket full as the kettle won't do. We should require some for washing afterwards.

M.—That is right. You are a wise fellow.

MOTI.—I shall peal the potatoes in the meantime.

YAQUB.—Let me spread this little duree.

M.—That is good. I am glad all have the spirit of service.

SHARIFF.—With his companions. This is a better place. We were in search of a similar plot on the other side.

H.—Here is a bucket of water. Is the fire ready?

A. R.—Can't you see? Wait a bit though. Let the smoke go off. It is ready now.

H.—I shall put the kettle on now. The water will boil in fifteen minutes or so. The fire is quite strong.

Y.—Let us unpack the cups and saucers. Here are the tea spoons.

H.—Bring the tea-pot, please. The water is ready. Let me fill it. Have you put in some tea?

I. S.—Put a little water and wash the tea-pot first.

H.—How much tea should I put in?

M.—Three quarters of a tea-spoon will do for every cup. W eare ten. Put in ten spoonfuls, because some may like to take two cups, and I am one of them.

I.—Put this tea-cosy over the tea-pot and let the tea brew itself for about ten minutes. It will make a great difference in taste.

M.—Well, he seems to know how to make good tea.

S.—Here are some fruits and sweets which we have brought with us.

H.—They are quite fresh. Especially the sweets are so delicious.

A. R.—Will you have some, Sir?

M.—No thank you, I would rather take this biscuit only.

Moti.—We have finished our tea. Let us go out for a ramble.

M.—Yes. That is a good idea. Some one will have to stay behind to watch these clothes and utensils. Who would like to stay?

I. and S.—We are tired a bit. So, if you do not mind we would stay back.

M.—All right. Let us make a move and split ourselves

into two parties. Hamid, you take the lead of the one batch and take to this jungle, and I shall take the other to this neighbouring village to show them an old monument.

(After an hour they again meet).

M.—Well, how did you enjoy your excursion?

B.—Oh, we enjoyed it immensely.

M.—I am so glad. It is getting late. We should make a move.

H.—When will we have an outing again?

M.—Sometime next month.

EXERCISES.

1. On reaching home, your sister asks you as to how you enjoyed the picnic, what would you say in a connected and narrative form?

2. Write a letter to your friend who wishes to become a scout. Tell him something about the useful things which a scout might do at times.

3. Give as many meanings as you can to the following words:—
Bank, plate, date, yard, ground, bark.

31

The Public Garden.

Conversation between two friends on public gardens in general.

HARI KISHEN.—Let us go out for a drive. I shall take you to the Lawrence Gardens.

AHMED DIN.—That will be very nice. I have never been to them. I have heard so much about them that I would like to see them very much.

H.—Here they are. Let us get down and have a stroll first. This is a band day, and we shall hear very nice strains of music on our return.

A.—Well, they are very nicely laid out, and the lawns are well-trimmed.

H.—Look yonder. That field is carpeted with primroses.

A.—The soil seems to be quite fertile.

H.—It is well-looked after. The Government spends lots of money for its up-keep.

A.—A good public garden is a great boon to the people.

H.—Certainly it is. It means more and better health.

A.—I see you have a tennis club here.

H.—No, there are three of them.

A.—A well-organised club besides affording opportunity for the cultivation of physical strength can serve as a medium of bringing people of different nationalities together.

H.—We have here a Cosmopolitan Club which is open to people of all classes. The other two clubs are meant for Europeans only.

A.—Let us sit here on this bench, and listen to the Band.

H.—Yes, I feel a bit tired, and a rest will be welcome.

A.—What Band is this?

H.—It is the Lahore Police Band. Is it not good?

A.—Oh, splendid. It is well conducted.

H.—The Bandmaster is a distinguished musician. He composes music himself.

A.—It is certainly the best I have ever heard.

H.—We have Band thrice a week and that makes this place more attractive.

A.—Our Rambagh at Amritsar is also very good, though it does not come up to this garden.

H.—I have been several times there. It is pretty good on the whole. Some portions of it are very beautiful indeed.

A.—It was at first laid out by the Sikhs when they were rulers of the Province, but the British Government has improved it a lot.

H.—Is it at present run by the Municipality?

A.—Yes. They bear the major portion of the expenses which amount to about one thousand a month.

H.—In my opinion every town and village should have a garden, however small it may be. They are the real breathing places. In fact they are called the 'lungs' of large cities.

A.—I go to the garden almost daily, and there are a number of people who do the same.

H.—I do not know what I would do if there were no gardens.

A.—It is everybody's property provided one uses it well and conforms to the rules and regulations laid down by the management.

H.—Some people scratch the benches with knives and write their names and other odd things, trespass on the lawns and steal flowers.

A.—In my opinion such people have no right to visit public gardens.

H.—It is getting late. Shall we move? I shall call the coachman to bring the carriage.

A.—It is well-worth a visit, and I have greatly enjoyed coming here.

H.—I am glad you came. Next time when you come, I shall take you to the Shalimar gardens.

A.—I shall simply love to go there. I was there once some years ago for a short time, but the friend who took me there had to catch the evening train, and hence we could not prolong our stay.

H.—I shall arrange to give you, and one or two friends, a good luncheon there.

A.—I shall look forward to the day with great expectation.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your friend describing your visit to the Lawrence gardens and use as many words and phrases as you can from out of the following list:—

Paths, borders, hedge, wire-netting, railings, turf, manure, water-can, dahlia, dandelion, daisy, forget-me-not, delightful, glorious, spacious, serviceable, luscious, flourishing, to prune, to decay, to pluck, full of weeds, spoilt by the rain.

2. Describe gardening as a delightful hobby.

3. Frame sentences beginning with the following phrases:—

(*a*) In spite of.

(*b*) At six years of age.

(*c*) About this time.

(*d*) Three years later.

(*e*) In the first place.

32

At the Post Office.

Conversation between a gentleman and the various Post Office officials.

G.—Where is the General Post Office, please?

A.—(Passer-by) Right on the Mall. You are quite near it. Don't you see a huge building with a Union Jack flying over the dome? That is the General Post Office.

G.—Thank you so much for your courtesy.

P.—Don't mention it, please. It is very trivial.

(*To the delivery clerk*).

G.—Have you any letters or papers for me?

D. C.—Your name and initials, Sir?

G.—My name is D. R. Khanna, retired Civil Surgeon. I am here on a visit and I advised the Post Office of my town in the United Provinces to redirect all my letters and papers to Lahore, care of the Post Master, Lahore, till further instructions from me.

D. C.—Let me see my letter-safe. I think there are lots of letters and small packets for a gentleman of your name and address. Here they are. There are quite a number of them.

G.—They have been piling up here. I should have called at this place before now.

D. C.—There might be some with the registered letter clerk. You will find him at the next counter.

G.—Thank you, I shall see him presently. When does the English mail arrive?

D. C.—On Sunday morning as a rule, but sometimes it is delayed on account of the late arrival of the mail-boat at Karachi.

G.—Will you kindly forward any letters for me to this address, please, for a week from now.

D. C.—Let me read the name. I can't decipher this word well.

G.—My handwriting is very poor indeed. In fact I should be ashamed of it. It is, care of Lala Barkat Ram, Honorary Magistrate, Gujranwala.

D. C.—Your instructions will be carried out.

(*To the Despatching Clerk*).

G.—Kindly weigh this letter. Is the postage correct?

D.—It is ten tolas. Yes, it is within the allowed weight for two stamps of one anna each.

G.—I wish to register this letter. Where can I have it done?

D. C.—Can you see the clerk with a coloured turban talking to a lady near that window? He is the man who sees to all registered letters and packets.

G.—Must the ends be opened or closed, Babu?

C.—You can do it either way, but if you close them you have to pay extra postage.

G.—I would prefer that. How much more shall I have to pay.

C.—Let me weigh it. Yes, put four annas stamps more, and it will do. When does the Post Office close?

C.—The work of the General Branch goes on practically till six, but we do not deal with the public after four o'clock.

G.—That is hard work. Is it not?

C.—We come here at eight in the morning and go at

six and sometimes at seven. Ours is a hard lot indeed, and with all this we get very little pay.

G.—What are you getting, may I ask?

C.—I have put in fifteen years hard and faithful service, and I am drawing only ninety rupees.

G.—Well, be patient and go on working honestly. I am sure your work will be appreciated some day.

C.—I hope so. The present Post Master is a very good man and he values honest labour. He has already recommended me for an increment to my salary.

G.—I wish you good luck. Good-bye.

EXERCISES.

Box, charges, circular, enclosure, envelope, insurance, postman,

1. Describe the Post Office of your town, giving a brief account of the general working of the office.

Remember the following terms in connection with the Postal department and use some of them in your narrative essay:—
postmark, reply-coupons, dead-letter, bearing letter, money order form, Savings Bank account, interest, postal cash certificates, delivery, clearance.

2. Write a letter to the Post Master asking him to send all your letters, etc., to your new address as you have changed your residence to a new quarter of the city.

3. What do you do when you do the following actions. Explain them in a few words:—

(*a*) You address a letter.
(*b*) You stamp a letter.
(*c*) You send a letter to the post.
(*d*) You post a letter.

Remember the following rule of Grammar and never misuse it:—

That *a Verb* agrees with its *subject* in Number and Person; as, I eat, he eats, thou eatest, we eat.

That when a verb is followed by several nominatives, it usually agrees with the first, and is understood with the others; as, Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory. (Manual of Grammar).

That the subject of a verb is always in the ***nominative;*** as, He is

my friend, and *not*, him is my friend.

That in the *Infinitive* mood as the subject, the *Verb* is always in the third person singular; as, to live a good life is better than sacrifice.

4. Correct the following sentences:—

(*a*) The lion roar.

(*b*) The evils of life is numerous enough.

(*c*) Lahore is one of the best city that India has.

(*d*) The state of affairs in Afghanistan at present are very bad.

(*e*) How do your new master teach you?

33

At the Theatre.

Conversation between two friends, Behari and Mohan who attend a performance in company with each other.

BEHARI.—I should like to go to the Theatre to-night. Will you accompany me, Sohan?

SOHAN.—What play is on to-day?

B.—*Dil Firosh.* It is an adaptation of Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice.'

S.—I have heard a lot about it. I understand it is acted quite nicely. Have you seen the play before this?

B.—I attended it in Bombay once some years ago, but I have a very faint idea of the play now.

S.—Let us go to-night, then. What class should we go in?

B.—There is the orchestra class near the stage and just behind the orchestra. I do not care to be so near the stage. I think first class seats will do well.

S.—Should we have our seats booked? Let me ring up the manager. Is he on the 'phone?

B.—Yes, his 'phone number is 4567.

(*On the 'Phone*).

S.—Is it the manager of the Alfred Theatrical Company? Sardar Sohan Singh speaking on this side. May I know if you can book two first class seats for us to-night?

MANAGER.—It is too late now. All the seats have been booked. However, let me consult the plan. Yes, I can reserve two seats for you in the fourth row on the sides, as all

other seats have already been reserved. It is Saturday night and we have usually a full house.

S.—All right, please reserve the seats. We shall purchase our tickets at the door.

M.—We charge four annas per seat for reservation.

S.—We shall pay that.

(*At the Theatre*).

Conductor.—These are your seats, Sirs. I have reserved them under instructions from the manager. I understand you asked him to do so on the phone. You are very lucky to get a place to-night as we have had to stop selling more tickets.

B.—Indeed we are. We never thought that there would be any difficulty in getting accommodation. Otherwise, I would have arranged to get the seats reserved a week before.

M.—Saturdays are always full, and this performance has been very popular with the people.

B.—We are just in time. The drop-scene is up. Oh, the scenery is splendid.

S.—The acting is equally good and so is the music. This is supposed to be their best play.

B.—The first part is over. How did you enjoy it?

S.—It is very nice, indeed. I wish I had seen more plays like this.

B.—The man who acts the part of Portia is at his best. Is he a male or female?

S.—Don't you know him? He is Jaggan Nath, the well known actor.

B.—Do you wish to go out in the interval?

S.—No, I do not think so. We had better stay here. I am so much taken up with the play.

B.—The Company has a good set of musicians. The man who plays the violin is quite good at it. His execution is so grand and masterly.

S.—Well, the *tublawala* is also good. He seems to know his art well.

B.—I do not care for the harmonium as a rule, but this man handles it very nicely.

S.—The curtain is up again. The second part begins. The third part is said to be very exciting. I am waiting to see the Court scene. Portia's real character will be revealed there. How cleverly she will win the case.

B.—The play is over. Well, how did you like Portia's part in the court scene?

S.—Beautiful. I have never seen a better actor than the person who acted her part so marvellously well.

EXERCISES.

1. Next morning your younger brother asks you about the plot of the play you attended last night. How would you describe briefly the chief events of the story as acted and staged by the company.

2. Write a letter to the manager of the company asking him to reserve four seats for you and your friends next Saturday in the orchestra stalls.

3. Give the Adjectives of the following words and use them in sentences:—

Friend, music, brother, charm, nice, wind, scene, beauty.

Remember—

That two or more Singular Nominatives joined by AND require a Verb in the Plural; as, Behari and Sohan are very good friends.

If the two Singular Nouns joined by AND refer to the same person or thing, the Verb is invariably in the Singular person; as, Ganga Ram, the philanthropist, the philosopher, and patriot is dead.

If they convey the idea of oneness, the same rule holds good; as, Curry and rice is my favourite food.

When two or more Nominatives of different persons are joined by AND, the Verb agrees with the first person, and in case of

second and third person, with the second; as, you and he have already been admitted to the class.

4. Correct the following sentences:—

   1. Where are his bread and butter?
   2. Ashraf, and not Kilash, deserve the prize.
   3. Each boy get his money daily.
   4. They and I have lost my books.
   5. Hari, as well as Sunder, were punished.

34

At the Office.

Conversation between a youngman who seeks employment and the manager of a business firm.

YOUNGMAN.—Is this the office of the manager of the Firestone Tyre Company? Is the Sahib in? Will you kindly show me in or take this visiting card?

CHAPRASSI.—Please take your seat on this chair. Sahib is dictating notes to his stenographer, and he does not like to be disturbed when he is busy.

Y.—How long will he take?

C.—Very hard to say. But as a rule he takes about half an hour or so. It all depends upon the work. To-day is the mail day. In all probability he will take longer time.

Y.—Well, I shall wait patiently. I must see him, even if I have to wait for two hours.

C.—Here! he has tapped the bell. He must be free. Come in. Sahib will be glad to see you.

Y.—Good morning, Sir.

M.—Good morning. Do you want to see me?

Y.—Yes, Sir. I have come to see you in answer to your advertisement for a clerk in the *Tribune*.

M.—We have had hundreds of applications ever since we advertised, and scarcely an hour passes when someone does not come for an interview or bring letters of recommendation. It looks as if hundreds of educated people are out of employment these days.

Y.—That is very true, Sir. I have been in search of work for the last six months, but have not been successful

in getting one up to this time.

M.—May I ask your name?

Y.—My name is Anand Kishore Mehta, and I passed my intermediate examination from the F. C. College.

M.—Have you any testimonials from your professors or the Principal. I know, Dr. Lucas, personally, and would attach great weight to his opinion.

Y.—Yes, Sir; here is one from my Principal, and one from the Headmaster of the school I was in.

M.—Let me see them. Well, they are very satisfactory. Dr. Lucas gives you a very good character.

Y.—Here are some more, if you care to read them.

M.—No, that will do. Credential given by the Principal is quite enough.

M.—Have you had any office experience ever since you left your college.

Y.—Not worth the name. I worked for a month with Messrs. Walter Locke & Co.

M.—Why did you leave them?

Y.—They discharged me, saying that I was not up to he mark in the office-routine.

M.—I am glad you have spoken out the truth. People as a rule do not speak out their mind when their own interests are likely to suffer.

Y.—I owe this habit of speaking nothing but the truth and the whole truth to my college and school respectively.

M.—Where did you have your schooling?

Y.—I matriculated from the local Dayal Singh High School.

M.—I can see the advantage of being educated in a good school and college. Every educational institution should put its stamp on its students. I shall be glad to take you on. Could you wait for a week longer as I have to get the formal

permission of my Directors in Bombay.

Y.—I shall willingly do so, Sir.

M.—Well, you can start immediately. I shall antedate your appointment on getting the approval of our Head-Office.

Y.—Very well, Sir. Thank you for all you have done for me. I shall always do my duty to your entire satisfaction.

M.—I am sure you will, Mr. Mehta. I shall see that you get the right sort of training which will enable you to carve out a good future for yourself.

Y.—It is so very good of you. I shall come to-morrow morning at ten.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to the firm of Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh asking them to send the following books to you by V. P. P.

   (*a*) Vocabulary Work by Earnest J. Kelly.

   (*b*) Manual of English Grammar published by The Christian Literature Society, Madras.

   (*c*) English Dialogues by Martin.

   (*d*) English by Talking, by G. A. Wathen.

2. Write in a few words what is the difference between:—

   (*a*) A Magazine and a Newspaper.

   (*b*) A holder and a pen.

   (*c*) A table and a desk.

3. Write a paragraph describing a publishing house in Lahore or elsewhere.

The following words and phrases might be suggestive of some ideas:—

Cover, volume, typing machine, compositors, type, Lino-type, periodical, frontispiece, engraving, copyright, misprint, proof-reading, block, binding.

Remember—

That two or more Singular Nominatives separated by OR or NOR have a Verb in the Singular; as, Either he or his brother was there last night.

When two or more Nominatives in different numbers are joined by OR or NOR, the Verb takes a Plural form; as, Hari or his friends are to blame.

Correct the following sentences:—

(*a*) Neither life nor property are respected in Kabul at present.

(*b*) Either they or I am in the wrong.

(*c*) Rama or his companions is to go there at once.

35

Conversation between two Boys witnessing fire.

MANZUR.—Come out Niaz, and see there is a big fire in the city.

NIAZ.—Where?

M.—Can't you see that red light in the sky on the Railway side?

N.—Oh yes, it looks like a big fire—let's go and see it.

M.—Let me put on my overcoat. It is rather chilly. You had better put on yours.

N.—I do not care. I am well-clad.

M.—Please tell Gama not to go home till we return.

N.—I will take you by a short cut. It is only ten minutes' walk.

M.—Here we are. Look, it is a huge blaze. I wonder what could have been the origin of the fire?

N.—It is hard to say. Is it not Ishar Singh's shop?

M.—Which Ishar Singh? Brother of Lahna Singh who was our class-mate last year?

N.—Yes. They have a cloth shop, and are supposed to be very rich.

M.—That accounts for this big conflagration. What a bad smell besides!

N.—Look! hear the buzzing noise. It is the motor-fire-engine. Let us take some safe place lest we might be crushed in this crowd.

M.—It is always wise to keep oneself at a considerable distance from the scene of fire.

N.—Just hear this banging noise. I fear the roof has fallen.

M.—It looks like it. I wonder if there are any people

in the house.

N.—I overheard someone saying that the inmates got timely warning and got out as soon as the fire broke out. Otherwise they would have been burnt to death.

M.—What a tragedy it would have been in that case.

N.—I wonder if the shop is insured?

M.—I understand it is partly covered by a good insurance.

N.—That is a redeeming feature of the situation.

M.—Look at the long hose-pipes. They are fastening the pipe to the water-main.

N.—But the taps close after eight, and it is already half past nine.

M.—They open them up in no time as soon as they learn of a fire. There is a man on duty for that purpose twenty four hours.

N.—And is the fire brigade good?

M.—Certainly the fire brigade of the town is quite efficient and alert.

N.—The Superintendent, Mr. Newman is a very conscientious man and does his duty without any regard to his own safety.

M.—The other day he rescued the lives of two young boys by going into the room surrounded by smoke on all sides.

N.—The firemen look fine in their brass helmets. They have to be very strong and hardy and brave besides. I wonder if they get a decent living wage?

M.—The fire seems to be under control now; the water is putting it out.

N.—The whole place has become smoky. My eyes have begun to smart.

M.—It is a fine sight on the whole. I had never seen such a blaze before.

N.—I feel sorry for the proprietors of the firm. They must have sustained heavy losses.

M.—I saw one old man crying. I felt sorry for him. I hope they will recover their loss by insurance.

N.—Let us go back. Gama must be waiting. He has not had his dinner. He must be cursing us.

M.—He is very loyal and faithful. Although he is stupid, yet I like him for his loyalty.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a brief paragraph on the fire you witnessed for a daily paper.

2. On reaching home you tell your mother what you saw at the fire.

3. Give the Nouns of the following words:—

Stupid, enjoy, efficient, tragic, decent, chilly, smoky.

Remember—

That the following words should begin with capitals:—

(1) The first word of every sentence.
(2) The first word of every line of poetry.
(3) The first word of a direct quotation.
(4) All proper names, and words derived from them, whether Nouns or Adjectives.
(5) The names of the Supreme Deity.
(6) The title of a person or of a book.
(7) Common Nouns personified, or spoken of as persons: as, O Death.
(8) The words I and O.
(9) Letters abbreviated for words; as, LL.D., B.A.

36

Watching a Cricket Match.

Conversation between two friends whose sympathies so far as the match is concerned are opposed to each other.

RAHIM—Come on, Sohan; sit down on this green grass. I have been waiting for you for the last hour.

SOHAN.—I am sorry I am late. I had to go to the hospital to get medicine for my father.

R.—How is he to-day?

S.—Thank you. He is much better now but it will take him some time to regain his former strength. Has the match begun?

R.—Yes, it began punctually at half past ten. My school is in. They won the toss and decided to bat first. The score stands at thirty for four wickets.

S.—Who are in? Arn't Sayad Ahmed and Rama Nath batting? I suppose they are your best players.

R.—Yes, they are. Well hit! That's a boundary for Rama. He is in good form to-day, and he has already made eighteen runs out of thirty. The first three men did not do much and were stumped out in quick succession. The bowling of your side is terrible.

S.—Oh yes, Jumma is a fine bowler. The other too is not very bad.

R.—What a pity! Rama has been caught out. We depended a good deal on him.

S.—Well done, Sardar, for catching Rama. I shall give him four annas during the interval which follows. I do not think your side will be able to pull up the score now.

R.—Let us watch and see. We have one more good

batsman who will come after the sixth man is out.

S.—Hurra! One more player is gone. Bravo! Jumma for taking him off at the very first ball.

R.—Here comes Gulzari. He has two pads on and both of his hands are gloved. I hope he will add to the score in a few minutes. He is a splendid hitter.

S.—Go on, Jumma. If you take him off with your bowling, I shall give you a rupee.

R.—Give Gulzari a rupee for his two boundaries in one over. Look! they have changed the bowlers.

S.—He is going to bowl for catches. Wait and see what happens.

R.—Excellent! what a fine stroke. The ball is up in the skies.

S.—Watch the man. Yes . . . ., here it is, he is caught by Rahmat who hardly misses a catch.

R.—Now, it is hopeless. The innings are over and we score only sixty-five.

S.—Now my school is in. They have started a steady game. Four wickets for thirty. It is not a bad start.

R.—But no boundary. Your men play like girls.

S.—Slow and steady wins the race! Look! the score has reached the figure of fifty for six wickets only.

R.—Your best men are all out. I hope they will be all dismissed before they make sixty even. Good! one more is gone.

S.—We have three more and we have to make only fifteen to come up to you. Two for the bye. Thirteen more only to make.

R.—How is that, Umpire? Out, Out. He is out.

S.—That is really bad. Buck up you fellows and hit a boundary. A boundary, a boundary after all. Do not be rash. Play steadily. Here is another out. The last man

will make up the deficiency.

R.—Both the teams are well-balanced. Is it not a pleasant incident that both teams in the first innings have the same score?

S.—I am glad that my school is not beaten by yours in the first innings.

R.—Let us have some light refreshments. I shall feed you to-day.

S.—Thank you. I shall take my turn to-morrow then.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your old friend whom you have not met for a long time. Tell him what you have been doing ever since you met last.

2. Write Adjectives to the following words and use some of them in sentences:—

Appreciation, competition, education, memory, retirement.

3. Describe your friend in about one hundred words. His personal appearance: His habits: His likings and dislikings and hobbies: His general character and intellectual capacity.

Remember the Past and Past Participle of the following words:—

Find, swell, wind, write, tear, weave, wring, tread, stride, strike.

37

At the Dentist.

You go to a Dentist to have your tooth extracted. Conversation between you both takes place as follows.

(*To a Friend*).

YOU.—Can you recommend me a good Dentist?

FRIEND.—American or Indian?

Y.—Any will do, but I think I will prefer an Indian if he is as good as a foreigner.

F.—There are three or four Indian Dentists here who command quite good practice, and one or two of them have a large number of European patronage. Is that not a good recommendation in itself?

Y.—I should think so. Who are they?

F.—One of them is Mr. Lall Chand and the other Dr. Prem Nath Suri.

Y.—I suppose their charges are quite moderate?

F.—They are very reasonable and much cheaper than the American dentist.

Y.—Well, I will try one of them. Which is better of the two?

F.—Both are equally good. There is hardly any choosing between them.

Y.—Where do you go as a rule?

F.—I go to Lall Chand because I know him personally, and I have always found him very courteous and attentive.

Y.—I shall go to him.

(*At Lala Lall Chand's place*).

Is Lala Sahib at home?

SERVANT.—Yes Sir, please take this chair. He will be free in five minutes' time. At present he is busy with a patient.

LALA LALL CHAND.—Good morning, Maulvi Sahib. What can I do for you?

Please come to my room. Sit at ease on this easy chair, and open your mouth. Where do you feel the pain?

I will put in a temporary dressing. It will now feel easier. The nerve is exposed and requires killing, but you shall have to wait for one or two days.

Y.—I feel a bit relieved.

D.—Oh, the effect is bound to be instantaneous.

Y.—I will call on the third day.

D.—I shall look for you. Please try to come before nine o'clock as I have several engagements after that.

Y.—I shall be here exactly to the very minute at nine. Thank you for this .

D.—I fear the tooth will have to be extracted. It is decayed altogether. Let me inject some cocaine first as that will deaden the nerves and you will feel no pain.

Y.—This is really wonderful. I did not feel the jerk at all. I must say that I was quite frightened at first by some friends.

D.—Oh no, we use the latest scientific methods of drawing teeth. It is painless now.

Y.—Kindly give my teeth a general examination.

D.—Your teeth are in a bad condition and most of them will have to be taken out in less than a year.

Y.—What would be the cost of a false set of teeth?

D.—It is difficult to tell you exactly. It all depends on

the number of teeth one puts on. My charges are very moderate. You need not be afraid of that.

Y.—I am very glad I have found the right person. I shall see you again after a few months.

D.—You are always welcome to come. I shall be always at your service.

Y.—What should I pay you for this operation?

D.—Well, give me three rupees.

Y.—That is very fair. Here is the money.

D.—Thank you, Good Bye.

EXERCISES.

1. On reaching home your sister asks you as to how the tooth was extracted, describe the operation very briefly.

2. Write a letter to the Dentist making an appointment with him for putting in a false set of teeth and having a few extracted first.

3. Put the following affirmative sentences into the interrogative form:—

(*a*) The oranges were ripe.
(*b*) My shoes have been cleaned.
(*c*) The servant might post this letter.
(*d*) The desk would hold these books.
(*e*) They ought to obey their teacher.

Remember—

That the SUBJECT usually comes BEFORE the Verb; as, The man died yesterday.

The subject comes after the Verb in the following cases:—

1. When the sentences is on the INTERROGATIVE FORM; When will you come to see me this evening?

2. When the sentence is in the Imperative; as, Run away. Go ye. Run away. (The subject is usually omitted).

3. In conditional clauses; Had I worked hard I would have passed.

4. When the sentences begin with THERE, HERE, etc.; as, there lived an old man who possessed great wealth.

5. When a wish is expressed; as, Long live His Majesty the King.

6. In introducing the parts of a conversation; as, No, replied he, when I told him to go.

7. When neither, or nor, signifying and not, comes before the Verb; as, Nor was he lacking in spirits.

8. In poetry.

9. For the sake of emphasis.

Correct the following sentences:—

(*a*) What they are doing now?

(*b*) How the teacher does his work?

(*c*) Had spoken he to me in time I would done have it.

(*d*) At what time the school begins?

(*e*) Your sister is sick, is it?

38

Insuring a Policy.

Conversation between agent of a well known Insurance Company and a gentleman.

G.—What is it, Ahmed?

SERVANT.—Sir, a gentleman is waiting outside. He wishes to see you on some business he says. Here is his visiting card.

G.—Let me see. Lala Gobind Ram Khanna, Canvassing agent, Lakshmi Insurance Company. Call him in, and bring a chair nearer to the fire-place as it is very cold.

A.—Good morning, Sir.

G.—Good morning, Lala Ji. Glad to have met you.

A.—I represent the Lakshmi Insurance Company and have come to see you with a view to persuade you to insure your life for a decent sum which might serve as a provision against old age.

G.—Well, I have so far never believed in Insurance inasmuch as it reminds one of death. Its association is very unpleasant.

A.—That is true to a certain extent. But we must remember that we have to die some day and should make provision for our wife and children.

G.—I am mindful of that, and I am saving money every month; and at the same time I hope to live many years.

A.—Excuse my saying. Suppose (which of course God forbid) you were to die a year or two hence, what would your family do?

G.—We live by hope, and I do not think I shall die so soon. However, as you say nobody can guarantee life.

A.—Don't you remember how many young people were carried off by 'Influenza' a few years ago? Some epidemic may visit us again and there are hundred and one accidents which might cut short a young life.

G.—No one can dispute that. But don't you think it is somewhat of a burden to go on paying premiums for an indefinite period of time if one dies at an old age?

A.—Not necessary. We have so many forms of insurance. Go in for an endowment policy, *i.e.*, you get a certain sum with profits at the age of fifty-five or sixty as the case may be if you live that age, and if you die any time before that, your nominees will get the same amount in full.

G.—That is rather interesting. Suppose if I were to get insured for 10,000, what premium should I have to pay every month?

A.—Let me consult my booklet. How old will you be at the end of the month?

G.—I am thirty-two now, and will complete my thirty-third year in about two months' time.

A.—If you get yourself insured for ten thousand rupees with an endowment policy at the age of fifty-five, you shall have to pay a monthly premium of thirty-two rupees and eight annas. You could pay that sum monthly, quarterly or half-yearly as you may wish.

G.—I shall seek the advice of my elder brother in this matter, and let you know definitely in a week's time.

A.—Very well. May I leave this form with you. It is to be filled up by you in case you decide to take a policy, and then I shall arrange for medical examination.

G.—Why a medical examination? I do not want a job.

A.—That is only formal, but the Company always makes sure that the policy-holder enjoys a good health.

G.—I do not think I shall agree to undergo it, although I enjoy perfect health.

A.—They also want to know a person's family history.

G.—They are over-cautious, I believe. All right. I shall give my final reply to you after a week or so.

A.—I will call again next week.

G.—You are welcome to come, but I shall let you know on the 'phone.

A.—No Sir, I would prefer to come. It does not matter if you decide otherwise.

G.—I will consider it favourably unless my brother were to advise me to the contrary.

A.—I am sure you will be in favour of the proposition. All big people are insured. Good Bye. Thank you for giving me a valuable part of your time.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your brother asking his advice as to the proposition put forward by the agent in the foregoing conversation as regards insurance.

2. Write a letter on behalf of your brother setting forth some of the advantages of insurance in general.

3. What are the contraries of, busy, sweet, light sharp, quiet, hard, short, cold. Make sentences to show their correct usage:—

Remember—

That WHO is used of persons; as, The man who met you last night was my brother. WHICH is used of the lower animals and things without life; as, The cat which my friend had, died; the pen which I dropped in the way has been found.

Correct the following sentences:—

(*a*) The boy which broke the window has been punished.

(*b*) The knife who I bought last month requires sharpening.

39

At the Shoemaker's shop.

GENTLEMAN.—Have you finished my shoes?

SHOEMAKER.—They are almost ready. They require the finishing touch. Will you try them on and see if they fit you well. Here are the shoe-laces.

G.—The tops are rather narrow.

S.—Let me put in the last for five minutes, and you will get them on easily. Pull harder!

G.—I am afraid of breaking the straps.

S.—Do not be afraid. Stamp your foot. There you are!

G.—Are they not rather too pointed?

S.—They are as people wear them at present. It is the latest fashion.

G.—The toes must have room to move freely. I fear they will bring corns on my feet.

S.—It is very difficult to change them now. However, I do not wish to displease my customers. I'll dispose of them. Your size is a popular one and I shall have no difficulty to sell them. In fact there is a gentleman who has placed an order with me for a pair of shoes of that fashion, and his size is exactly as yours.

G.—Well, if you can give them away, I shall be pleased. Otherwise, I will take them.

S.—No, you need not. Please give your measurement once again.

G.—Well, when will you be able to make them?

S.—I fear you shall have to wait for a fortnight at the least, as I am pretty full at present.

G.—Have you any ready-made slippers?

S.—I think I have. Here they are. Try this on. It is very light.

G.—They fit me all right, but they pinch a little at the heels.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to Boot and Shoe Merchant asking him to send you a pair of boots which will suit your size and measurement by V. P. P. on approval.

2. Write a description of a shoemaker's shop.

3. Re-write the following sentences filling in suitable prepositions:—

(*a*) This news is very painful——my father.

(*b*) A good citizen is loyal——the government.

(*c*) This line is parallel——that. ....

(*d*) He is notorious——betting.

(*e*) He is very negligent——work.

Remember—

That the following Verbs have the same forms in all tenses:—

Bet, cast, cost, put, hit, cut, read, set, shed, spit, spread, split, shut, hurt, let, wed, knit, quit, rid, thrust, slit.

40

At the Bookseller.

Conversation between two friends and the Bookseller.

NAWAL KISHORE.—Can you give me the name of a good bookseller?

AHMED ALI.—What kind of books do you require?

N.—I want to buy a few good books on current politics, and I also want some school books for my younger brother.

A.—Messrs. Rama Krishna & Sons keep a very large stock of general books on Politics, Economics and kindred subjects, while there are several good bookstalls for school books. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons are the oldest firm which deal in school books of all kinds. They are also Government Publishers. Then we have Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, who are equally enterprising and pushing besides a few other firms of minor importance.

N.—Let us first go to Rama Krishna & Co. Where do they keep their show-room?

A.—They have recently built and put up their new palatial buildings just opposite the Religious Book Society, Anarkali Bazaar.

N.—I suppose, it is only five minutes walk from this place. We shall call at Gulab Singh's later on.

(*At the Shop*).

A.—Good morning, Lala Ji. Let me introduce my friend, Lala Nawal Kishore, B.A., LL.B., to you. He wants to buy a few up-to-date books on Politics.

LALA.—Good morning, Sir. So pleased to have met you. What kind of books do you require? We have heaps of them here on almost every subject.

N.—Have you got *Unhappy India* by Lala Lajpat Rai?

L.—I am so sorry we have sold them out, but a second print is expected soon. In fact it is already in the press. May I register your name?

N.—Please do, and let me have it by V. P. P. as soon as it is ready as I am very anxious to read it. Here is my address.

A.—Why do you not read *Mother India* by Miss Mayo of American fame first? That will give you a better idea of the whole situation, and, moreover you will see both sides of the picture.

N.—No, no, I do not think I would care to have the book. I have read enough in the papers to give me an idea as to what she has got to say about India. I would rather wait and have the stuff I like.

A.—Have you got Shakespeare's complete works?

L.—Yes, we have three or four of them. Here is one.

A.—Is this the latest edition?

L.—Yes, but we have also an illustrated edition and with commentary and annotations.

A.—What is the price of this edition? It looks quite nice and elaborate.

L.—I may tell you that this is second-hand, although it is as good as new. The gentleman who bought it four months back tells me that he kept it very carefully and used it only once. Its price is eighty rupees, but he is willing to part with it for fifty.

A.—Well, that is quite reasonable. I shall go in for it. Please have it packed.

L.—May I show you some of our new books which we have received only last week by mail direct from London.

A.—I will come some other time. We are going to another firm to buy some school books. I guess you do not sell them.

L.—No, we only keep books of a general character and cater to the reading public of Lahore, although we sell a few college books, especially on Economics.

N.—This place is certainly worth a visit. Do you issue any monthly catalogue. If so, please send me one off and on.

L.—We do not issue a price list every month, but we keep our customers informed of new arrivals. What kind of books do you care to read?

A.—Both of us are fond of reading books on current Politics.

L.—I shall bear that in mind and will put you both on our list.

A. N.—Well, Good Bye, Lala Ji.

L.—Good Bye, Sirs. So good of you to patronise the firm.

EXERCISES.

1. Write an application to the Manager of a Business firm for the post of a clerk which has been advertised in the *Tribune* of the 23rd November, 1929.

2. On reaching your home father asks you about the result of the interview you had with the Manager of the Firm. Tell him briefly in your own words as to what took place.

3. After reading the following passage, give its gist in your own words:—

Of all man's great achievements none is, perhaps, more full of human interest than are those concerned with flight. We regard ourselves as remarkable beings, and our wonderful discoveries in Science and invention induce us to believe we are far and away the cleverest of all the living creatures in the great scheme of Creation. And yet, in the matter of flight, the birds beat us; what has taken

us years of experimenting and painstaking effort to accompiish by the tiny fledgelings almost as soon as they come into the world.

(The Mastery of the Air).

Remember the Past and Past Participle of the following words:—

Present.	*Past.*	*Past* ***Participle.***
Abide	abode	abode.
Arise	arose	arose.
Awake	awoke	awoke.
Bear	bore	borne.
Beat	beat	beaten.
Begin	began	begun.
Bid	bid	bid.
Choose	chose	chosen.
Come	came	come.
Do	did	done.
Drive	drove	driven.
Fight	fought	fought.
Eat	ate	eaten.
Forget	forgot	forgotten.
Give	gave	given.
Go	went (going)	gone.
Grow	grew	grown.

41

About their Schools.

Conversation between two Brothers.

ASHA DUTT.—Now, Bansi, I must be off. If I don't look sharp, I will miss that 5 o'clock train for Amritsar. You know well enough I must be back in school before 9 P.M. I don't want to get into trouble.

BANSI DUTT.—That is the worst of a school so far away from home. Just look at me, my school is in Lahore almost a step-and-hop from our doors. We go home after evening studies. I would not like being in a boarding-school. Day scholars have more liberty of action. I love it because of its independence.

A.—Don't be under a delusion. Our school, in spite of its strict rules has many advantages. There are teachers there who are all men of worth. Everyone is the possessor of three degrees. We receive the very best education there. In fact, if I'm not mistaken, our school shows a higher number of passed candidates than any other in India.

B.—But supposing all that you say of your school, is true, how will it be, should you fall ill? You will not have your loved ones to look after you. You know that "there is no place like home," particularly when one falls off colour and is unwell.

A.—Do not have any anxiety on that score. We are well looked after. The Principal's wife is a rich treasure! And as for home, one can better appreciate its love and care when one has been away for sometime, specially if one is deprived of it for a long time. Now I must be off. Good-bye.

B.—Why, my dear brother, I am going with you to the

railway station, so don't say Good-bye just yet. You may bid the remainder of the family Good-bye while I get our Motor-car ready.

A.—Well, thank goodness, that is over! It's a terrible feeling to have, to part from our loved ones. Yet I know that sometimes one has to hide one's love when it is all done for our good. God is Good and Great!

B.—Are you comfortable? Sit more at your ease and place your suit-case on the back seat. Ah! now we will be off. There's mother moving her hand in farewell.

A.—Yes, I can see her. She is a dear mother. I cannot see father at all!

B.—A more tender-hearted Mother and Father hath no man. God bless them! You see men do not openly show their love for their children like mothers do. But depend upon it our dear father loves us very dearly.

A.—You drive very nicely, Bansi, who taught you?

B.—Father taught me to drive a car, and he also teaches me in school very carefully. He is anxious to turn us both out into the world as fully accomplished men.

A.—I will do my best to let him see his wishes fulfilled.

B.—So shall I!

A.—By heavens! that was a near scrape. I wonder who it is driving at that high speed? The fellow cannot be sober, or he is out of his senses.

B.—Here we are at the station now. I am afraid you have not much time to spare. You do possess your return ticket and will not waste time in purchasing one. Come, hurry up! here is a second class compartment with only two persons in it. Jump in. Good-bye, my brother. We were just in time. Write on your arrival. Good-bye again.

A.—Good-bye, Bansi, thank you for the car ride. Give my love to all at home.

EXERCISES.

1. Write out a full description of your Motor-car ride to the railway station. Suppose that you are Asha; give a detailed letter of all that took place from the start to finish of your journey to Amritsar school.

2. Remember:—That two main conditions must guide you in all composition (oral and written): (*a*) The ideas to be expressed, (*b*) The way in which they are to be set forth, combined, and arranged. With regard to the first, you would want clear, correct, and impartial ideas on the selected subject. As regards the second, get into the habit of reading good books and in speaking with educated people.

3. In the following sentences you will notice unnecessary words, correct them giving reasons for the correction:—

(*a*) He restored the money to the safe again.

(*b*) The books are given free gratis for nothing.

(*c*) Many offered to go voluntarily of their own free will.

4. Suppose you do or are asked to do the following things, what would you say in a few appropriate words which would make a good impression on your hearers respectively. Make one sentence in each case, but it should not exceed twenty to thirty words:—

(1) You present a book to your friend.

(2) You ask your headmaster to give you half holiday as the day is fine.

(3) You ask a friend to dine with you this evening.

(4) You remind a person of his small debt to you.

42

At Dinner.

Conversation amongst Father, Son, Brother and Sister.

MOTHER.—Dinner is ready. Please call your father, Shanti. Will you?

SHANTI.—Yes, mother. I will go and call him. He is talking to a visitor in his study. He does not like to be interrupted when he is busy with an out-sider.

M.—Call Amrit in the meantime. Where is he? He must be up-stairs. He is so fond of kite-flying. It is getting dark and he is still at the blessed thing. I shall speak to your father to-night. He is getting very naughty and does not obey me.

S.—I called him as I came down-stairs, and he said: "Coming, sister!"

M.—He is getting very lazy. I have often to pull him out of bed in the morning to be ready for school.

F.—I am sorry I kept you all waiting for me. There was a visitor whom I could not leave. In fact he is still in the study as we could not finish the business for which he had come. Can we offer him dinner?

M.—Certainly, there is plenty to-day. We could easily spare for another person.

F.—I will go and bring him in.

M.—Shanti, bring the new plates and spoons from the cup-board.

S.—Here they are. Should I also bring a new napkin?

M.—Yes, do! Here comes Amrit. Why didn't you come when Shanti called you? We would have finished our dinner by this time, had it not been for the visitor who came

to see your father and who is just going to dine with us.

AMRIT.—I was placing my books in order for my studies to-night.

M.—I wish you would take your example from your sister, Shanti. She does everything at the right time. Now, behave yourself properly at the dinner as we have a visitor to-night. Here they come.

F.—May I introduce you to my wife. (*To the wife*) My friend, Lala Kesho Ram, pleader, Amritsar.

KESHO RAM.—Glad to have met you all. I am a great friend of Lala Benarsi Dass.

M.—He often speaks of you.

F.—Take this chair, please. Now, do not stand on ceremony, but make yourself at home.

K.—You need not tell me that. I regard it as my own home. It is certainly an appetising dish, and it is very nicely done up.

F.—We take a mixture of Indian and Western food, and the combination suits us very well. Our food is very spicy and heavy, whilst the western is very light and easily digestible.

K.—Certainly there is more variety in the English food, although I do not care for some of their dishes, and, moreover, I could not live on it.

F.—Nor would I, but I like their puddings and cakes and pies very much.

M.—Amrit, please pass this pickle to your father.

A.—Won't you like to have it, father.

F.—No thanks, son. It is too pungent for me. Please show me the salad.

M.—Please take these cutlets with sausage and boiled cabbage and turnips.

K.—Oh yes, I love this dish. I often take it at home.

M.—We are sorry we have no pudding to-day but we have *halwa* instead.

K.—That is very nice. I like *halwa*. It is very delicious. I have had quite a feast here to-night.

F.—You came unexpectedly. Otherwise my wife, who is very good at cooking would have prepared some special dishes for you.

K.—I have enjoyed myself thoroughly with what we have had.

EXERCISES.

1. Suppose you were Lala Kesho Ram, tell your mother that you had your dinner at Lala Benarsi Das's house and tell her as to what you had and how you enjoyed it.

2. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to join you on your proposed picnic telling him what you would like to cook there.

Remember—

3. That a Personal Pronoun is one which simply stands for the name of some person or thing: as, Hari went yesterday; he left to-day.

An Interrogative Pronoun is one which stands for a Noun, and at the same time asks a question: as, Who did this? Sham did.

A Relative Pronoun is one which stands for a Noun, and at the same time connects the parts of a sentence together: as, Where is the boy who broke this window-pane?

Point out the Pronouns in the following sentences, and tell the class to which they belong:—

(*a*) I know what he says. He does what he is told to do. He who steals my book steals trash. We are all his well-wishers. Are you going there?

43

The Motor-Car.

Conversation between two friends, Rama and Krishna who go out for a drive.

RAMA.—It is very nice and cool to-day. Let us go out for a motor ride.

KRISHNA.—I would not mind it. I love to go out on a Car. What Car have you?

R.—I have just bought a Fiat. It is very smooth-running. You will like it. Let me bring it from the garage. I drive myself, and have no Chauffeur.

K.—I suppose you keep a cleaner only?

R.—I have trained my bearer to clean and wash it, and I give him an additional allowance for it.

K.—That is very cheap. I wish I had done the same. I cannot drive myself. I get fearfully nervous.

R.—How much petrol does your Car consume? I guess you have a Cheverolet.

K.—She does twenty miles to a gallon on short runs and twenty-five on long ones.

R.—I fare better than you. Mine does twenty-five in the town and thirty outside, Bearer, is the tank full? See that you put water in the radiator.

K.—Is it ready now? May I sit at the front with you?

R.—Bearer, crank the car as I would not like to use the self-starter at the first run. Let me race the engine a little. The steering gear is somewhat loose. I shall tighten it on our return.

K.—She is certainly a better car. What about the parts?

R.—They can all be had here, but at present I have no

need for them.

K.—Is there any speed-limit in the town here?

R.—They allow fifteen miles per hour although very few observe it.

K.—In my opinion it is ridiculous to have fifteen miles for a car, why, a good pony can trot that much per hour.

R.—It is almost a dead-letter law, although they will prosecute you if you go headlong at twenty-five or more.

K.—I have never been hauled up by the police so far. In fact I have given strict orders to my chauffeur never to exceed the limit prescribed by law.

R.—There is a car overtaking us. We are going twenty. That must be going twenty-five to pass by ours.

K.—Take care! There is a bad corner. They sentry on duty is holding up his hand. Better stop.

R.—I always obey a policeman's finger. The number of accidents have certainly decreased ever since they have told off policemen at various places to control and regulate traffic. They do their duty well.

K.—I quite agree with you. There is great improvement in the general morale and tone of the policeman in so far as this part of his work is concerned.

R.—Where should we go? Would you like to go into the gardens.

K.—Yes, if you please. The road is very slippery. Look out for a skid.

R.—What is this noise? Oh! we have a puncture. The tyre has gone flat. Let me put on the stapney. The inner tube wants a patch. I shall repair it at home.

K.—What time must we light up? It is getting dark.

R.—The lighting time these days is half-past-seven. In five minutes' time we shall have to switch on the lights.

K.—We had better go back. I am dining out and have

to dress up before that.

R.—We shall reach home in ten minutes' time. There is occasional misfire in the engine. The plugs require thorough cleaning.

K.—Well, we have had a most pleasant ride. I shall take you in mine some day.

R.—I shall be glad to do so. A change is always welcome, although I do not care for a Cheverlet. It is so tiny and rickety.

K.—The latest model has greatly improved. Certainly it is one of the most popular cars of the day.

R.—Most probably on account of its cheapness. People do not like to spend more.

K.—She has done me good service. I do not grudge having spent my money on it. She has run over thirty thousand miles without being overhauled.

R.—That is a good record. You must have kept it very carefully.

K.—It is not owner-driven like yours, yet I keep it like the apple of my eye.

R.—That is the way of prolonging its life. Good-bye.

EXERCISES.

1. Give an account of an imaginary motor ride in the town.

2. Write a letter to the manager of a big motor-car firm asking them to send you a catalogue of their latest cars as you want to buy one for yourself. Mention the approximate amount of money you would like to spend and the kind of car you would like to have.

Remember—

3. That the Relative usually stands after the Antecedent, as, The boy who stood first was my cousin.

Supply Pronouns in the following:—

(*a*) Our best friends are those........tell us of our faults.

(*b*) It is the same boy........was punished before.

(*c*) I shall send the latest book........I can find in the market.

(*d*) Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest man........India has ever produced.

(*e*) ....he would, he slew, and........he would, he kept alive.

4. Write a dialogue between a soldier and a shopman as to the merits and demerits of their respective professions.

Hints:—The soldier says, he is brave, honest, manly; fights for his country; his profession honourable, calls for the exercise of high virtues in man. Shopman's life dull, sordid. He is mean, vile, tricky, sole business to rob people, get as much out of them as he can. The American philosopher Thoreau says: "Everything commercial is accursed. Even if angels were to bring Divine messages on commission, he would refuse to accept them."

The shopman argues that he is the only useful member of the community. Keen in intellect. Creates national wealth which maintains society and political independence of a country—finances states. Trading classes have produced best statesmen—'commercial magnates.' But for his activities the useless, soldier would starve. Soldier's profession cruel.

44

Meeting an old School-fellow after many years.

AMRIT.—Why Gobind! who would have ever dreamt of coming across you after so many years?

GOBIND.—Well, Amrit, I am right glad to see you looking so well. How are you now professionally? I have heard that you are a fully judged Judge of the High Court! My congratulations, my friend, may you soon be sitting on the wool-sack!

A.—Not too fast, Gobind; I have indeed made rapid progress in life, but not so rapid as to become a Judge of the High Court. I am afraid your informant was misinformed, or he must be only having a joke with you at my expense.

G.—Well, that may be as it may! What do you say to taking a walk with me to the debating Society's Hall on the Mall Road? I have heard that the subject "National Dress" is to be debated upon. It is sure to be an interesting piece to listen to. Come along!

A.—Right ho! I am in need of something to raise up spirits. Have been rather dull lately.

G.—I am glad you have decided to go. As it is a fairly good distance from here, let us take the first empty taxi-cab instead of walking.

(*At the Debating Society's Hall*).

SPEAKER.—Science tells us that the world was in existence for centuries and countless centuries before it was inhabited by man; yet we know also that man has lived upon earth for thousands of years before history begins—that is to say before the time of written records, beyond the actual

proofs of Primitive man—that is to say, man who lived before history was made.

QUESTION.—What creatures lived upon this earth before man?

S.—Long before the existence of man gigantic reptiles and other fearsome creatures, unknown now-a-days, lived in marshy swamps with which the world was covered.

G—O! I say Amrit, let us clear out of this. I am sure it is very uninteresting, to be told how the world was millions of years ago! I thought the subject was to be: National Dress.

A.—Yes, let us get away.

G.—I am really very sorry to have induced you to come here. I was told that the subject was very interesting.

A.—It may be very interesting to some people. Well, where shall be go now?

G.—Should you have any objections in coming home with me? I am sure my father will be proud to know you.

A.—It is very kind of you to say so. Whereabouts do you live?

G.—Not far from here. No. 23, The Mall. Let us walk there.

(On arrival Home)

G.—Father, let me introduce my old school-fellow and friend to you. Mr. Amrit, this is my father; father, this is Amrit Rallia Ram.

A.—So proud to make your acquaintance.

G.'s FATHER.—Pleased to know you. Please be seated.

G.—I say, Amrit, we have a very amusing servant here. My father gave him the name of Mr. Pinto, and he—the servant—is quite pleased with it. So pleased is he, that he has quite forgotten his own name of Bhagoo.

A.—I'm sure he must be quite interesting. Where is he?

G.—(*Loudly*). Pinto! Pinto!! Come here at once. Here is Mr. Pinto. Ah! I see he has adapted shoes, stockings and a cap!

A.—How are you, Pinto?

G.—Given time and a clean shirt and collar, Pinto will soon learn English! But for the present, Punjabi is the only language he knows.

A.—Is this servant a Christian?

G.—Of the first water!

A.—I suppose before a week is out, your Mr. Pinto will be looking forward to an invitation from you to dine!

G.—Very likely he is anxious to seat himself before a plate, knife and fork, but I am perfectly sure he will not dine with me. Ah, Ah, Ah!

A.—I must be going now; thanks very much for your kindness. Come and dine with me to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

G.—Thank you, it's so good of you; well, good night.

A.—Good night.

EXERCISES.

1. Write to your sister telling her about your friend, his father and particularly about Mr. Pinto.

2. Correct the following:—

   (*a*) The man on seeing the child's danger he plunged into the river.

   (*b*) The rupee seats were better filled than the half rupee ones, and not a jot better.

3. Re-arrange the order of the following sentences, placing the qualifying clauses in better order:—

   (*a*) The house was burned down in the night, which stood on the hill.

   (*b*) In the city there was opened a "Home for Rest," where much want and pain prevailed, by kind workers.

4. Insert the necessary stops in the following passage:—

You tell us always cried one of the judges with impatience that you are not this that you are not that what are you then.

5. Correct the following, giving reasons for your corrections:—

(*a*) You must not touch your principle but use only the interest.

(*b*) What makes you look so merrily?

(*c*) I do not admire either of the three girls.

6. Answer the following questions, using appropriate words:—

(1) Name three qualities of your pencil.

(2) Offer your friend his choice from four kinds of fruits.

(3) Name four things which you can see on your teacher's desk.

(4) A friend has a criminal case and wants to place it in the hands of a good lawyer. What advice would you give him?

(5) What did you have for dinner last night?

45

Characteristics of a civilised Person.

An imaginary conversation between two Students.

BHIM LAL.—What do you consider a "civilised man" ought to show in his characteristics, Kundan Nath?

KUNDAN NATH.—According to the derivation of the word, he is one who is a citizen, and we are told, that in "the good old days," a man was considered "civilised" if he lived in a city. But, in these modern days, however, any person in a town, or in the smallest village will think himself highly insulted to be called uncivilised!

B. L.—But of course this will happen no doubt, even if his city relations think him a little unpolished?

K. N.—Very likely. Modern civilisation is a phrase used in quite a different sense to what our forefathers had. Real "civilisation denoted complicated modes of life in which every member is dependent upon every other for his well-being and the satisfaction of his need"—Primitive man never dreamed of and was quite as happy without.

B. L.—What you say has some sound sense. A man of to-day lives in a social atmosphere, and considers himself to be civilised according to the harmony he is in with his surroundings and shows, or tries to show that he can go through life smoothly and easily. His education teaches him that he must not give offence even to the very poorest, and that he must be an earnest student of humility and keep his manners thoroughly polished if he wishes to be borne on the list as a "civilised man."

K. N.—I am afraid such a man must be born and educated among the civilised or educated people with whom he is

to live, so that he may learn from them all the details of the life in which he moves and has his being.

B. L.—You will find that occasionally a very adaptable person from another grade of Society may accommodate himself perfectly to new surroundings so as not to give nor receive any shocks.

K. N.—But you must admit, that such persons are rare?

B. L.—And yet you cannot call them the most truly civilised?

K. N.—Well, not quite so, for to be really civilised is to be able to consider others before oneself, to give to everyone proper respect and reverence, and yet keep intact one's own self-respect and move serenely along the path of duty.

B. L.—To your opinion, then, these are the real characteristics of a "civilised man"?

K. N.—Not to my opinion alone, it is to be hoped that they are also to the opinion of the majority.

EXERCISES.

1. Write your opinion on the same subject as above.
2. Correct the following sentences, saying what is wrong:—
   (*a*) The boys said that the other boys had taken their sticks and then they struck them, and they said their school was the worst in the town, and they said that they only belong to a charity school and threw stones.
   (*b*) In past years travelling was difficult and dangerous in that unsettled district, but since the introduction of the railway it has become quiet and peaceful, and can easily be accomplished.

3. *Remember.*—Sometimes there is a difficulty in deciding which to use—Adjective or Adverb. The Rule is, that, if the reference is made to the agent or doer, the Adjective shall be used; if to the action, the Adverb.

Thus we may say:—

That poor child looks very cold, *But*—

My former friend looked *coldly* at me.

The king looked *sad*, for he felt his favourite's desertion *sadly*.

Give two other examples as above.

4. Invent a brief conversation on the use and abuse of athletics with the help of the following outline:—

Outline.—Physical exercise gives health, strength and vigour; develops the muscles of the body; strengthens the heart, makes a man courageous and manly. It is all the more necessary as our occupations are sedentary and in towns we live under unhealthy conditions.

On the other hand too much of it is bad: takes too much of our valuable time; as a profession it is useless—the professional athlete eats a lot and does nothing, is perhaps the most useless piece of humanity—Great athletes and wrestlers short-lived.

46

Dress.

A conversation on the Merits of Indian and Western Dress.

Brij Nath Martin.—I am feeling beastly hot here. I don't know how you feel.

Jugganath Pinto.—I am wearing a comfortable Indian dress, which is so nice and light. Of course you will feel warm in those European clothes which are all buttoned up and quite tight fitting. I really do not understand why Indians of the educated classes are discarding their own clothes. To my opinion it is ridiculous!

B. N. M.—Wait a bit! what has my European dress to do with the heat?

J. P.—You know that we are in the height of the Hot Season. And you have put on socks and boots—these in themselves must be terrible—just imagine your feet being encased in leather all day! Why they must be quite steamed and soft! Then there are your thick pants, shirt with vest, and over all a thick coat, a collar and tie and a hat! How can the body bear all these when it really requires no covering at all in weather like this!

B. N. M.—Do you mean that one should go about naked in summer? Personally, I cannot do without my hat and boots. Yes, I see it is necessary to wear very light clothing in summer.

J. P.—It is not merely a matter of light clothing. All clothes should be loose to give comfort. Your tight fitting collars and vests may be the real things for Europe, but not in India. As for the hat, it is a useful article of dress and I can see no objection to its use. If society allowed, I would

go about even naked if covering meant discomfort.

B. N. M.—Don't you admit that it is cleaner to use socks and boots?

J. P.—They are certainly neat and clean for walking or wearing out-doors. I should think that the habit of keeping your feet encased all day must be not only dirty but unhealthy also.

B. N. M.—The European dress is neat and is not a hindrance to active life.

J. P.—I don't think it is neat. We wash our clothes daily because they are few and simple, your clothes have often to be on your person for many days together, because they are costly and complex and you cannot afford to have them frequently washed.

B. N. M.—Oh, do stop, please, you have it all wrong.

J. P.—No, I will not stop, let me finish what I have to say about your European clothes. As regards their utility in active life, I quite admit that in winter and in cold climates they have their use. But in warm countries like India, whatever use they have in facilitating quick movement and saving time is counter-balanced by their expense, complexity, time wasted in putting them on and off, and the discomfort.

B. N. M.—What you say seems to be very sound, but I do not know whether I shall be able to act up to my convictions in the matter, I have become such a slave to this European fashion that I do not think I will be comfortable in Indian dress again.

EXERCISES.

1. Write your opinion as to why Indians discard their own national dress for that of the European.

2. Correct the following sentences, giving reasons for the correction:—

(*a*) The man on seeing the child's danger, he plunged into the river.

(*b*) There are many living in the district are known to be traitors.

(*c*) There are some old arms in the museum might be of service in an emergency.

3. Invert the order of the following sentences:—

(*a*) Such a sight has seldom been seen in our land.

(*b*) My life now will be cheerless indeed.

Example for the above: (*a*) Seldom has such a sight been seen in our land. (*b*) Cheerless indeed will my life be now.

Exercises to be corrected:—(1) He had been for given many times. (2) Babylon the great is fallen. (3) On a winter's night a child who had wandered from home the exposure killed him.

4. A young barrister by name Jiwan Lall Kapur, gets his first brief. It is to defend Jhandu who is accused of forging a will. The chief witness is Farid. The case goes against Jhandu. Then Jiwan Lall asks Jhandu to write the answer to one of his questions; again he makes the same request of Farid. The barrister rises and accuses Farid of being the forger. There are some spelling mistakes in the forgery. Farid has made exactly the same errors. Jhandu has not. Moreover, Farid's handwriting is almost the same.

After this incident how would Lala Jiwan Lall address the Court.

47

Their Schools.

A conversation held between Brother and Sister—relative to the Merits of their individual Schools.

AMRIT.—Do you know, Lajwanti, I have a very poor opinion of the school you attend!

LAJWANTI.—Who cares for your opinion, pray? But at the same time I consider it a far better school than yours!

A.—On what grounds do you base your consideration may I ask?

L.—Well, first of all your school is in the heart of the city; second, just fancy one walking through those dirty, unhealthy narrow lanes before you get to your school! Why, the nasty smell is enough to disgust one!

A.—Let a girl alone for sweet smells and rose-covered-walks! Why take notice of these when the sights are completely out of view when once within the school gates? But apart from these we are largely compensated by the capable and very efficient staff of Teachers, not excluding the fully proficient Drill Instructor and trained fife-and-drum band. Can your school boast of such as these?

L.—Why, certainly; our school boasts of its very efficient European Lady-teachers. There we may learn to speak correct English besides Music and the usual Educational Subjects.

A.—Do you infer by that, that we do not have an opportunity in learning correct English? If you do, then please get it out of your mind. For we certainly have a very capable European gentleman to teach us English, and what is more

he teaches us Grammar in its right forms. You know the gentleman to whom I refer?

L.—Oh, yes. I am sorry I made that remark. I know Mr. B. very well.

A.—I think, candidly, that we receive a far advanced education than that of your school.

L.—I am sure you don't.

A.—I am sure we do!

(*Mrs. R. their mother, intervenes here*).

Mrs. R.—Come, come, children, do stop talking like that. Mr. B. is about to come here in a minute or so. What will he say if he overhears Brother and Sister in high words with each other?

L.—Yes, mother, I am sorry I said what I did. I did not mean to hurt my brother's feelings.

A.—And I, too, had no intention to hurt your feelings, my sister, so please forgive me. You see we are taught manners also in our school, and I do not forget that you are my sister and a little lady.

L.—Thank you, Amrit, you may take me into the room now for Tea. It is so good of you.

EXERCISES.

1. Give a full account of the conversation you have had with your sister in a letter to your father who is at Lyallpur.

2. Write the Prepositions that may be used with each of the following Verbs, and make sentences giving their use:—

(*a*) Abide, (*b*) Comparable, (*c*) Different, (*d*) Faint, (*e*) Familiar, (*f*) Free, (*g*) Glad, (*h*) Ready, (*i*) Slow, (*j*) Radiant, (*k*) Suitable, (*l*) Capable, (*m*) Confident.

3. Explain the difference and meaning of the following in sentences of your own:—

(1) Abandon, desert, forsake.

(2) Admit, allow, concede.
(3) Happen, occur, transpire.
(4) Mourn, deplore.
(5) Ability, capacity, cleverness.
(6) Foretell, prophesy.

(4) Suppose your father were to give you a sum of ten rupees as a gift on the Dewali or 'Id days, how would you spend them? Write six sentences saying what would you buy.

(5) Make sentences to show that you fully understand the meaning and usage of the following phrases and expressions:—

To nip in the bud; to muster strong; to pocket an insult; to pick a quarrel with; to meet half way.

(6) Write one or two sentences in each case, discussing the following questions:—

(*a*) Is war a curse?
(*b*) Should athletics be compulsory at schools?
(*c*) Should Alcholic liquor be totally prhibited?
(*d*) Is joint family system a blessing?

48

A Good Dinner.

An imaginary conversation between two friends at the Dinner Table.

A.—I hope you are enjoying your Dinner, Bathin?

B.—Thank you, yes; it's a splendid meal you have provided; but, by the way, pardon my ignorance in dealing with this fish. Does one use a knife and fork to it?

A.—I am sorry, that lazy Butler has forgotten to provide you with a fish-knife and fork!

B.—Then, you do use a knife and fork to fish?

A.—Only a special kind, but in their absence, I believe the right thing to do is to use a fork with your right hand and a piece of bread in the left. Taking care that you do not make a mistake in eating the bread you have used. I think the right thing is to leave that particular piece of bread on your plate along with the fork when you have finished with the fish.

B.—Oh, bother! This Western civilisation is most unsatisfactory so far as meals are concerned. I should prefer the old primitive method—Fingers—they were made before knives and forks.

A.—So do I, for the matter of fact.

B.—I say, Amrit, I wonder what is "Caviare," is it fish?

A.—Caviare is salted and dried roe of a fish named the Sturgeon, it is a large fish found chiefly in the seas and rivers in the East of Europe, North America, and Western Asia. Do try this second kind of fish. You will find it very tasty as it is prepared in vinegar.

B.—Thank you. I will try quite a small piece. Yes,

it's splendid! I wish you will allow me to use my fingers?

A.—Why, certainly, you may do so with pleasure.

B.—I am wondering when were knives and forks used? Do you know?

A.—Why, let me think a little. Knives became general much earlier than forks. It was not until the fifteenth century that knives were placed on the table. Even after knives had become general, forks were practically unknown. They were introduced into England from Italy. They have both, however, along with the spoon come to be indispensable at the European table—and, I may add, among a vast number of educated Indians.

B.—Very interesting. Thanks very many.

A.—Ah! here is my favourite dish. Stewed Prunes. Try some. They are lovely with custard. I am fortunate in having a good cook in Martin.

B.—Oh, your cook's name is Martin, is it? Yes, as far as I can judge, he is a capital cook. These prunes are simply splendid, and the custard adds to the flavour.

A.—You will find this Toffee exceptionally good. It has been prepared by one of my daughters.

B.—Thank you. I must try some of that to add my praises for the worthy young lady. I feel that I have had a Sumptuous Dinner. Thanks for your kind invitation.

A.—Please don't mention it. I am pleased to hear you have enjoyed the meal.

B.—Not only the meal but the conversation, too. You will dine with me on Saturday next, at 7-30 P.M., will you? It will give me great pleasure to have your company, and to introduce my wife and family to you, if I may?

A.—Thanks very much. I am sure it will give me the greatest pleasure to know your wife and family and to enjoy your dinner on Saturday night.

B.—Well, Good Evening, my friend, I will be looking forward to your visit. Come early, so that we may have a good chat before dinner.

A.—Good night. I thank you for your visit.

EXERCISES.

1. Supposing you were Mr. B. on arriving home give an account of all that passed between you both whilst at A.'s house. Imagine that you are speaking with your wife on the subject.

2. In practical application grammar begins with sentences. What then is a sentence?

3. Give the Plurals of the following:—

Advice, Counsel, Beef, Compass, Copper, Force, Return, Salt, Vapour, Water.

4. *Remember*:—Who is used with reference to persons, and always substantively: "Who rides so late?"

Which and *What* are used both substantively and Adjectively, and both of persons and things; (We can say "which man" or "What man," but not "Who man"). *Who* and *What* ask questions in general terms; *Which* implies that there is a class or group from which selection is made.

"Whom did you see?" "What will you take?"

"Which stick did you bring with you?"

5. Correct the following:—I will never come here no more. He said is brother were ill. Please take two nuts and a apple, also a egg.

49

Meeting of old Friends.

Conversation between two friends, Mohan and Rafique, meeting in a public place after a lapse of ten years.

MOHAN.—Hello, Refique! Is it you? What a pleasure to meet you here after such a long time!

RAFIQUE.—What! Mohan? I am so glad to see you. It must be almost an age since we met last.

M.—I do not think we ever met since we left our school.

R.—No, except once. I think I saw you for a few minutes at a marriage party five or six years back.

M.—Where was it? I do not remember.

R.—Don't you? Didn't you go to Ludhiana with the marriage party of our common friend, Lala Bal Kishen Khanna, Son of Rai Bahadur Lala Jumna Das, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner?

M.—Oh yes, I do remember it now. But it was a very brief meeting. We were so occupied with marriage ceremonies there.

R.—Well. What have you been doing after you passed out of the school. I suppose many waters have passed under the bridges ever since we last parted after matriculating from the Government High School, Amritsar.

M.—I carried on my studies further and took my Degree Examination from the F. C. College, Lahore, and then I went in for Law which I passed two years after that. I began my practice at Amritsar in 1922 and am doing fairly well. I make about three hundred rupees a month. You know there is keen competition these days, and this profession has become overcrowded. How are you faring?

R.—I took to business immediately after leaving the school. I served my apprenticeship with my uncle for six

months, who had a very flourishing business for piece goods and then I set myself up independently. Of course my father gave me a good start by allowing me ten thousand rupees. My monthly income amounts to over a thousand a month after covering all my running expenses.

M.—You are much better off than I. There is nothing like business.

R.—There is no doubt about it. I wish you had followed my example.

M.—We have to be content with the lot allotted to us.

R.—That is very true. But don't you think that every man is the architect of his own fate?

M.—It is true to a certain extent because a man is controlled by his circumstances.

R.—Where is our old headmaster, Lala Khushi Ram? Is he still alive?

M.—The poor man died of heart failure two years ago.

R.—What a pity! I thought I would be able to meet him. He was a grand old man. I shall always cherish his memory.

M.—So would I.

R.—How are some of our other masters?

M.—The old Maulvi is still alive and has just retired.

R.—We used to tease him a good deal, but he always took our pranks well.

M.—Oh, I liked him very much. He was so kind-hearted and good.

R.—He often inquires about you.

M.—It is very kind of him to do so. Please remember me to him and give him my best regards when you next see him. I intend to send him a small present.

R.—I am sure he will appreciate it very much.

M.—One can hardly pay back one's teachers' interest and

kindness.

R.—These days the relations between the teacher and the taught have become very business-like and mercenary. Those good old days are gone by.

M.—That was certainly a golden age. I enjoyed my school life very much.

R.—We were very lucky to be in a good school and received our education at the hands of very capable and efficient men in every way.

M.—I wish there were more men like those.

R.—Well, I must say Good-bye. I must catch three o'clock train. Glad to have had this opportunity of meeting you.

EXERCISES.

1. Give an account of a marriage feast you ever attended.

2. Write a letter to your father telling him that you do not wish to get married before you pass your Degree Examination, and give convincing reasons as will make your father change his decision about your marriage.

3. The following extract is taken from the *Tribune* dated the 26th February about the wrestling match between Gama and Jess Peterson.

The contest for world championship between Gama and Jess Peterson was held to-day resulting in a victory for Gama. About 10,000 spectators assembled from different parts of the country, prominent amongst those being the Maharajas of Patiala, Kashmir and Jind and Mr. Fitzpatrick, Agent General in the Punjab States. A number of members of the Punjab Council also attended.

In all 17 matches between different wrestlers were contested. Matches generally lasted from two to five minutes each. While matches were going on Peterson entered the enclosure and received cheers from all sides. He waved his hand and smiled in response. The Maharaja of Patiala entered the arena at 3-30 in a light grey suit. At five minutes past four, Gama rushed into the arena roaring Allah-o-Akbar like a lion. Peterson and Gama shook hands amid loud cheers.

Exactly at 4-10 the match commenced amid loud shouts and cheers. Great excitement prevailed for a minute when Gama tried to throw Peterson by the neck, but Peterson successfully resisted for a moment. The match promised to be well contested, but the wrestlers parted for two seconds and immediately Gama caught Peterson by the right leg and in another two seconds threw him down. Peterson fell on the right elbow. Gama sat over his body and in ten seconds gave him a rude jerk making his back touch the ground.

Loud cries of Victory to Gama, Victory to India, and Victory to the East were raised from all sides and Gama was declared world champion once again.

Peterson and Gama shook hands and Peterson left immediately. The Maharaja awarded a magnificent silver mace to Gama. Gama was carried on the shoulders by his brother Imam Bux and taken in a triumphant procession. Peterson secured 1,500 sovereigns and passage for joining the contest. Gama will be awarded a magnificent donation by the Maharaja of Patiala.—A. P. I.

Give the sum and substance of the whole thing after reading it. Say what would you tell your father who cannot read himself on account of sore eyes.

50

At an upholsterer and furniture-dealer's shop.

You want to buy some furniture for your newly-built house. Conversation between you and the Manager. of the Shop.

Y.—Good morning. I went to buy furniture for my apartments.

MANAGER.—Good morning, Sir. You will find in our warehouse all you require. Will you have your furniture of mahogany, walnut. oak, shisham, teak or painted wood?

Y.—I should like something neat and handsome, but not too dear.

M.—Is your apartment large, Sir?

Y.—Tolerably, specially the drawing-room. But my Study is rather small.

M.—That is fortunate. We have a set of drawing-room furniture which will just suit you.

Y.—Is it substantial and strong, and what wood is it made of?

M.—Both strong and well built and it is made of teak.

Y.—What does it consist of?

M.—There are six arm-chairs, four low chairs without arms, a big sofa and two settees. Please come into the next room and I will show them to you. I shall take off the covers. The cushions are made of velvet.

Y.—Yes, the set is very nice. I do not like the colour of the velvet though. It is too bright.

M.—Well, we could change and replace it by velvet or tapestry of any kind you may like to have.

Y.—What is the price, may I ask?

M.—We usually charge Rs. 300 for a set of this type, but trade is so dull at the present moment that we will make you every possible concession. I will consult the proprietor. I am sure he will agree to give it away for Rs. 250.

Y.—I shall think over your offer, and will let you know definitely to-morrow. I would also like to show it to my wife before I purchase. In the meantime let me see some other pieces of furniture I require for my Study.

M.—What are your requirements? I suppose, you would like to have a good writing table, a bookshelf and a revolving-chair.

Y.—Yes, I need them all. Let me have a look at some of them.

M.—Here is a good mahogany table. It is second-hand, but as good as new. We got it from one of our European customers on his transfer to a distant place. It has been very well kept.

Y.—Oh; Europeans take a pride in keeping their things neat and clean. Some of our Indian gentlemen are also improving in that direction. What will you take for it?

M.—Its market price is one hundred and fifty, but we shall dispose it for seventy-five only. It is a bargain price. Isn't it?

Y.—That sounds reasonable. I shall take it. It could have passed for a brand new table. I am glad to find that you told me that it was second-hand.

M.—Well, we never cheat our customers.

Y.—That is what one should expect from a firm of your standing. May I see a few book-shelves?

M.—I am sorry we have not got anything in stock worth showing, but we could make one to order. I can send our head-mistri to your place and he will give you estimate after seeing the size of your room.

Y.—That will be very satisfactory. Now, let me have a look at the revolving chair.

M.—We have got several kinds. Here is one. It is well-upholstered besides having glass tops under the legs. The other day Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gujjan Singh bought one for his office. We have also supplied the Punjab Secretariat with good many like these.

Y.—Please send it to my house, No. 16, McLeod Road, along with the bill.

M.—Would you like to buy some bedsteads or any other pieces of furniture?

Y.—I shall come some other day, I fear I have got to go now.

M.—Thank you for your kind patronage.

EXERCISES.

1. Describe the furniture in your house or any other house with which you are fully acquainted and the general decoration of the rooms. The following words and phrases might be found suggestive:—

Washing-stool, gas-stove, pail, shelves, fender, blinds, curtains, side-board, mantel-piece, electric fittings, piano, settee, mirror, dressing table, a suit upholstered in velvet, everything in keeping with, flowers in great profusion.

(2) Write a letter to the manager of the firm from which you purchased your table and the revolving chair, telling them that the chair does not match with the table and asking them to replace it by a suitable one.

Remember the Verbs and Nouns of the following words:—

Nouns.	*Verbs.*
Advice	Advise.
Apology	Apologise.
Authority	Authorise.
Character	Characterise.
Critic	Criticise.
Nation	Nationalise.

Nouns and Adjectives.	*Verbs.*
Patron	Patronise.
Practice	Practise.
Origin	Originate.
Example	Exemplify.
Vacancy	Vacate.
Office	Officiate.
Populatio	Populate.
Economy	Economise.
System	Systematise.
Vigour	Invigorate.
Vice	Vitiate.
Climate	Acclimatise.
Colony	Colonise.
Office	Officiate.
Class	Classify.
Origin	Necessitate.
Justice	Originate.
Necessity	Justify.
Patron	Patronise.
Courage	Encourage
Cloud	Becloud.
Peril	Imperil.
Spark	Sparkle.
Difference	Differentiate.
Equal	Equalise.
Humble	Humiliate.
Verse	Versify.
Real	Realise.
Stupid	Stupefy.
Pure	Purify.
Wide	Widen.
Clear	Clarify.
Short	Shorten.
Dense	Condense.
Firm	Confirm.
Stable	Establish.
Public	Publish.
New	Renew.
Bitter	Embitter.
Bold	Embolden.
Poor	Impoverish.
Mean	Demean.
Calm	Becalm.
Rich	Enrich.
Sure	Ensure.
Dear	Endear.

51

Village Life.

A conversation between an European and a Village School-boy, (meeting for the first time near Anarkali Market).

GENTLEMAN.—Is it possible that you can speak English?

SCHOOL-BOY.—Not only speak it, but understand it also. Can I help you in any way?

G.—Yes. I would be obliged if you will direct me to the Multan Road.

B.—Why, certainly, Sir, I am going that way and I would be pleased if you will let me give you a seat in my Tum-Tum?

G.—O! thanks very much, but I prefer to walk.

B.—May I ask where is your destination on the Multan Road?

G.—Well, I have no particular destination for the present. But I may go on to Multan.

B.—Multan! Why don't you take the train there?

G.—I am afraid I cannot "*take* the train." If it at all happened, the train must "*take*" me. Please do not be offended, no offence was intended. It is your peculiar way in expressing your ideas. What school do you attend?

B.—First, when living in Lahore I attended the Mission High School, where I was getting on very well, when unfortunately my father died and our family removed to our village and I went with them.

G.—I'm sorry to hear of your bereavement and offer you my sympathy.

B.—Thank you very much, Sir, it is good of you.

B.—Since going to our village I have been attending the village Middle School, where I learn much: Our school teachers there are very kind and capable.

G.—What is the name of your village?

B.—My village is named Niaz-Beg in the Lahore district about nine miles from here. Will you not come and make friends with my Uncle there? I am sure, he will be very pleased to meet you.

G.—I am much obliged to you for your kind invitation. I am confident your Uncle and I will be great friends, particularly if he is anything like his nephew. May I ask what is your age?

B.—I shall be fourteen next Tuesday the 2nd March. Will you not come and spend the week-end with us and help us to enjoy my birthday. We will make you most comfortable. I shall just love to have you with me for a few days. Please do come?

G.—Your pleading is not in vain. "Lead kindly Light, and I shall follow on."

B.—But why "follow on," Sir? Come with me in my Trap, it is ready here. Say the word only and I'll bring it round in a jiffy!

G.—Thank you, young friend, you may have it your own way. By-the-bye! What is your name? and what and who is your Uncle? My name is Mr. Browne.

B.—It is so kind of you to give me your name, Mr. Browne. I am called "Niaz Ali." My father's name was "Niaz Beg," and the village is named after him. Since his death, my uncle, "Shamsher Ali Khan," at one time a Nawab of Delhi, is kindly looking after my interests.

G.—This is rather interesting I'm sure. Thank you for your information. It has been said that "Like attracts

like," and I am sure it is as true in every instance as in Human nature. Every man seeks the company of those who are agreeable in taste, temperament and ideals. Identity of interests and tastes forms the basis of many friendships, and I feel that yourself and I are going to be good friends.

B.—Sir, I thank you. I perceive that you are a well-read gentleman. I am very backward in English and I hope you will give me your instructions in the same for so long as we may be together. I will be extremely grateful to you.

G.—It will be quite a pleasure for me to do so. I am sure I will have a very apt pupil in you.

(*On their arrival at Niaz Beg Village, introductions take place to Niaz Ali's Uncle and family*).

G.—I am quite proud to make your acquaintance Nawab Sahib Bahadur, and I hope I may not be presuming upon your Nephew's kind invitation?

NAWAB.—Not at all, not at all! please do not think for one moment that all the pleasure, and honour is yours. We are prouder and more pleased to make the acquaintance of so worthy a gentleman as yourself. We will be highly honoured by your company for a few days at the least.

(*To his Nephew*).

NIAZ ALI.—Please show Mr. Browne his room, and see to his comfort while we prepare for his reception at the dinner table.

(*Then turning to Mr. Browne*).

MR. BROWNE.—Will you kindly accompany my Nephew

who will see to your comforts till we meet at the dinner table in an hour's time?

G.—Thank you, Nawab Sahib.

B.—Let me lead the way, Sir, these rooms are in the old fashioned style and rather puzzling at times.

EXERCISES.

1. Write an imaginary conversation which was carried on at the dinner table between Mr. Browne, his host, and young Niaz Ali.

2. *Remember*:—Paraphrasing means changing the wording of a passage while still retaining the original sense. It thus partakes of the nature of a translation without the attendant difficulties of encountering a foreign language. Educationally, paraphrasing is of great value:—There are many rules for paraphrasing: some of the following will be found essential:—

(*a*) Every idea in the original passage must be reproduced in the paraphrase, but no fresh idea must be introduced.

(*b*) Poetical language must be rendered in prose order.

(*c*) The same Person must be maintained in the paraphrase as in the original.

3. *Errors to be avoided*:—Between the Adjective and Adverb, *e.g.*:—

She sang that song very soft and sweet [should be '*softly*' and '*sweetly*'].

The wind roared very loud in the chimney (should be '*loudly*').

Correct the following taking the above as examples:—

(*a*) He promised me *faithful* to be here at six o'clock.

(*b*) He looked very *Fierce* (correct) and spoke very *stern*.

52

Self-Help.

A conversation between a Headmaster of a School and a backward Pupil.

HEADMASTER.—Now look here, Jug Deva, what do you think will become of you if you do not "put your shoulder to the wheel," and help yourself. If you do not try to do things, or your Algebra, by your own efforts you will surely suffer for it in your later life.

PUPIL.—Sir, I do try, but I am always failing.

H. M.—There now! Do not tell me that. You have often read 'If at first you don't succeed, try again; and again, for 'where there is a Will, there's always a way.' A man, or for that matter, a Boy, is what he makes himself. Should you be constantly getting others to help you, you will never try to help yourself. The habit of self-help must be cultivated from one's earliest years.

P.—My teacher has often told me that I have no brains!

H. M.—No brains! certainly you have brains if you will only use them. Now, let me hear from you, who was that Great, or I may say, the Greatest Inventor the world ever produced who was once told by his teacher that he had no brains?

P.—Please Sir, that Inventor's name was Thomas Alva Edison.

H. M.—There you are! I told you that you have brains, and if you could use them in one instance you can do so on all, if you will but try and help yourself.

P.—Thank you, Sir, I will try my best to study better in the future.

H. M.—That's the spirit to have, and so long as you will keep in that spirit you will conquer and not fail.

P.—Some say, Sir, that great men are born. Is this true, Sir?

H. M.—I am glad to hear you ask such a sensible question. It plainly shows that you have deep power in your brain. People to become Great must achieve Greatness. The ones who belong to this class have climbed to such heights by their own efforts, by self-help. The great statesmen of democratic countries have all risen to greatness by self-help. In India, too, there are thousands of men who by their own perseverance and hard work have come to the front.

P.—I again thank you, Sir, for giving me the privilege of listening to some sound advice. I will follow your advice to the very letter, Sir, and will try to prove worthy of the school in which you are Headmaster.

H. M.—I will shake hands with you, Jug Deva, for I feel sure you will try your best. Good evening ,you may go home now.

P.—Good evening, Sir, I thank you.

EXERCISES.

1. Give your version of self-help in a short Essay.
2. Place Adverbs and Verbs to the following Nouns:—
Advice, evening, hands, school, self-help, will, greatness.

53

About your Neighbour.

Conversation between two friends about a new neighbour.

DINA NATH.—Hello! Chaman, how are you?

CHAMAN LALL.—Quite well, thank you, Dina Nath. It is long since we had a chit-chat. Come and sit down.

D.—Who lives next-door to your house? I saw a tall well-built gentleman with a family getting into a danday Car just as I came.

C.—Yes, he has just occupied the house which is ours, as you know. He is a retired Tahsildar and wants to settle down in Lahore.

D.—What is his name? He seems to be quite rich.

C.—I do not think he is very rich, but he has enough to live on in comfort. He will draw a pension of about Rs. 200, a month.

D.—And then, he must have amassed great wealth. These Tahsildars are seldom honest. They live far beyond their means. Just fancy, a man getting two hundred rupees keeping a motor-car in Lahore.

C.—I do not know his antecedents. He was known to my father, and he thinks he is a good man. His family have made great friends with us ever since they came.

D.—How large a family has he?

C.—He has two sons and three daughters.

D.—How old are they and what are they doing?

C.—The eldest son, Kanshi Nath, has just passed his Intermediate Examination and has joined the third year's class of the local Government College. Next to him is a girl who has just been married to a young barrister, and the

other two girls and the boy are at school.

D.—How old is the eldest boy?

C.—He is little over twenty. He is very social and plays well. In fact it was on account of his sportsmanship that he got admission to the Government College, otherwise it is very hard for an ordinary student to get admission.

D.—Does he come to your place very often?

C.—Oh, they spend most of their time here. All of them are very friendly and kind. One of the girls sings beautifully whilst the other plays on the *Sitar*.

D.—I wish I had met them. I am very fond of music.

C.—I will introduce them to you to-morrow. Come a little earlier if you want to meet them because in the evenings they go out for drives.

D.—Is the lady of the house educated?

C.—Yes, she can read and write Hindi, but she is very refined and sensible. She is the man of the house and keeps control over every one of them. The old man is a bit cranky, but all the same I like him immensely. He is a loving husband and a good father.

D.—It is nice to have good neighbours. Is it not?

C.—We consider ourselves to be very lucky in having them round us. We were feeling so lonely here, and as you know our neighbour on the left is rather quarrelsome and bad. We fight shy of them all.

D.—What is he?

C.—He is working in the P.W.D. He often fights with his wife at night who has got a fiendish temper. They are an awful nuisance. But for our Tahsildar friend and his family, we would have left the house. We were seriously thinking of shifting to another house.

D.—Well, I must go now. I shall come to-morrow at about four.

C.—Must you go, Dina? Can't you stay for half an hour more? It is quite possible they may come back shortly.

D.—My mother is all alone in the house, and she asked me to come back before dusk. Father has gone on tour. Well. Good-bye.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your neighbour telling him to keep his household quiet as your mother is seriously ill and the doctor has asked you to keep absolute quiet around you.

2. Describe your neighbour, his good and weak points, and say something about his household.

3. Correct the following sentences:—

   (*a*) How many poetries do you know?

   (*b*) I have given you many informations.

   (*c*) I and not you are going.

   (*d*) The horse and carriage were present.

   (*e*) Summons were issued only yesterday.

4. Make sentences to show that you know how to use the following pairs of words correctly:—

Bow, bough; dew, due; isle, aisle; pail, pale; sort, sought.

54

At the Museum.

Conversation between Boys and their Teacher.

BOYS.—Sir, we have half-holiday to-day, and if it is agreeable to your wishes we would like to pay a visit to the museum.

TEACHER.—Yes, that is a good idea. I shall be pleased to go with you. How many boys would like to see the museum? Hands out. Almost the whole class.

B.—Here the bell has rung. Let us get together. May we leave our books in our desks?

T.—Those who live near the school might go home and come back within twenty minutes, and the rest could leave their books in the room. I shall be able to go after half an hour as the Headmaster has asked me to do something for him immediately.

B.—Very well: we shall be here in a short time. Some of us might like to refresh ourselves a little before starting.

T.—I am ready now. Are all the boys present?

B.—Yes Sir, we are all here. Should we start off?

T.—Yes, be careful. You, Gyan Chand, lead the way and see that no one does any mischief in the way. Watch the traffic and go on the footpath. Some of the tongawallas are very rash drivers. I shall follow on my bicycle.

GYAN CHAND.—Wait till Master Jacob arrives. He will take us round. Look yonder, he is coming. You, Mahmud, go and take his bicycle and put it in the stand.

T.—I am sorry I kept you waiting, boys. I was detained near Anarkali on account of a little accident. It might have been very serious if I had not caught hold of a little boy who

would otherwise have been run over by a motor-car. Let us pass this stile one by one. It records the number of visitor each day as they pass. Isn't it wonderful?

B.—What a big place! It is the first time that most of us have visited the museum. It is a pity that no one ever thought of bringing us down here. It is good of you, Sir, to have thought of it.

T.—Let us begin to see the exhibits systematically. The hall on the left would be an interesting place. It has all kinds of hand-woven country cloth.

B.—Oh, we never thought that our countrymen could produce such nice fabrics. Is it Ludhiana cloth?

T.—That is the chief purpose of a good museum. It shows very vividly what a country could produce. I am sure you will be better patriots if you could visit the museum oftener.

B.—Look, what is in this glass-case? They look like real birds and beasts of the jungle.

T.—They are all stuffed. They will be like this for centuries. In some countries dead people are kept like this. Havn't you read about the Egyptian mummies in your Geography book?

B.—O! Look at this case of brass things! Are they not fine?

T.—Yes: those are brass things made at Benares and Jaipur, and other places in India. They are exported to foreign countries in very large quantities and I understand, they fetch a very high price there.

B.—These clay-toys are superb! I wonder where they are made?

T.—Don't you know they come from Lucknow? They are indeed very fine.

B.—Our Drawing Master is very good at making clay

models, but he cannot make them like these.

T.—These seem to have been made in moulds. There is a regular industry in Lucknow of clay things.

B.—Let us go to the left wing of the hall and see those musical instruments.

T.—Don't you feel tired now? We might reserve that for some other occasion. Please go out and wait for me as I would like to meet the Curate, Mr. Heath.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your father giving him a short account of your visit to the Museum.

2. Write an essay on the advantages of having a good Museum.

3. Make sentences using the following words in the Present, Past, the Past Imperfect Tense and the Past Perfect Tense of the following words:—

Earn, work, sing, go.

Example: Swim.

Kartar swims well, Kartar swam well, Kartar was swimming well to-day. Kartar swam across the river to-day.

Remember the Positive, Comparative and Superlative Degrees of the following words:—

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
Ill	worse	worst.
Good	better	best.
Far	farther	farthest.
Nigh	nearer	next.
Late	later	latest.
Much	more	most.
Little	less	least.

55

Truth.

An Imaginary conversation between two Indian Gentlemen on the value of Truth.

HEMRAJ.—Well, my friend, I am very pleased to see that you attend these lectures. There is always something worth while listening to and remembering by coming here.

GOVIND CHAND.—Yes, Doctor Hemraj, you gave us a good exposition of Truth, and it will do all your hearers a great deal of good.

H.—I find that in all ages and in all countries, people have agreed that there is no Religion higher than Truth.

G. C.—No! the practice of Truth has been commended not only as a policy but also as a sound principle.

H.—Hence seekers after Truth have to suffer much and may be failures-in-life from a worldly view-point, but theirs is the joy of having lived and sacrificed for a glorious ideal.

G. C.—You will agree with me, Doctor, that Truthfulness is the quality of being true and genuine, the practice of adhering to the Truth by word and deed?

H.—Of course. You have given a right definition of Truth. It is thus a quality of character, a virtue, a matter of practice, a habit.

G. C.—Who has not heard the inspiring story of the life of that great Indian apostle of Truth—Harishchandra, who for the sake of Truth gave up crown and kingdom and worked as a menial?

H.—Then may I add, in deep veneration, that when this King for the sake of Truth and in the execution of his duties, raised the axe against his only son! What had Truth

then done that it hardens the heart against Falsehood?

G. C.—You seem to have forgotten that Truth is a Foundation virtue. Some measure of Truthfulness is necessary, or mutual trust would be responsible—Society could not exist. Truth has been wronged rather than set aside. Falsehood requires an element of Truth for support or it cannot stand.

H.—Yes, "A lie which is all a lie may be met with and fought with outright. But a lie which is half a Truth is a harder matter to fight," so says Tennyson.

G. C.—What is the want of Truth due to, in your opinion, Doctor?

H.—The want of Truth may be due to many causes. The deliberate intention to deceive is the most common and unworthy impulse, but moral cowardice, a false courtesy, and carelessness, are other fruitful sources of untruthfulness.

G. C.—Don't you think, Doctor, that Truth in the world of wicked men may bring suffering and loss; but ultimately, both from the spiritual and material point of view it is bound to bring success and happiness?

H.—I should say, that just as Truth has been commended, Falsehood has from old time been also commended. Noble natures have always instinctively withdrawn from it. Truth is an important moral virtue in any noble character.

G. C.—Has it any influence, think you, on individuals and nations?

H.—Truth in dealing with individuals and nations inspires trust and respect, take for example; George Washington of America. Its absence produces suspicion and mistrust: Example, as, per career of Charles I. Untruthfulness leads to other sins. Hear what the Poet Scott says:—"Oh what a tangled web we weave when first we practise to deceive."

G. C.—I'm much obliged to you, Doctor, I feel all the better for this conversation. Good-bye! I hope we shall meet soon again!

H.—Thank you, Govind Chand, we have each received mutual benefit this evening. Good-bye!

EXERCISES.

1. Give your opinion on Truth and Falsehood in a short story.

2. *Remember*:—Do not use Adjectives for Adverbs, or *vice versa*. Remember that Copulative (means serving to couple or unite) and Neuter Verbs require the use of Adjectives, not Adverbs.

3. Part of London has been ravaged by fire. You walk among the charred ruins of houses by the side of the Thames. You meet a poor man issuing from these ruins and fall into conversation. You discover in the course of your conversation that he has been searching in vain in the remains of his house for a small bag of money, the savings of his lifetime, which had been left in the hurry of escape. His wife and children were conveyed to the other part of the Thames by boat. There they are lodged with a poor cobbler who cannot afford to feed them for long. The poor man is in despair at the loss of his money, and is deeply grateful when you offer him sufficient to keep him and his family until he can obtain some work.

After reading the above description, invent a dialogue between two persons, one of whom has suffered in the Great Fire.

56

The Amritsar Golden Temple.

Two Gentlemen speaking on the merits of the above Temple.

THAKUR DAS.—I say, Kundan Lal, have you ever seen that beautiful building in Amritsar, called the Golden Temple? Have you ever been inside it? Do you know its history? If you do, then please let us hear it, I am sure young Chaman would like to hear it very much.

KUNDAN LAL.—The Golden Temple, my dear Thakur Das, is built, as you know, on a site which was the gift of Akbar the Great, and is one of the most imposing edifices in North West India; it truly deserves the title 'Golden.' As one looks and wonders at it, one cannot help recalling the lives of that noble band of 'Gurus' who by their devotion and self-sacrifice established a religion, a people, and a kingdom.

T. D.—This is most interesting, please continue. You like it Chuman?

K. L.—If I will not be tiring you, I could give you all particulars about that Temple. Amritsar happens to be my Native Home.

T. D.—Oh, that's nice, personally I know nothing about it, and will be glad to hear all from you. Won't we Chuman?

K. L.—That Temple is not only beautiful, but Majestic. It is very much grander on festive occasions such as *Diwali*, or the Birth Day of Guru Nanak. It was on the anniversary of the Birth Day of that Guru that I happened to visit the Temple. The day was bitterly cold and the sun had hardly risen; but the temple and all its courtyards were already crowded. Thousands had flocked from far and near to pay their

respects to their great religious Teacher. In whichever direction we looked, we saw bearded men with their big turbans— What's the matter Wilson?

(This last was said to the Servant who broke into the Conversation).

WILSON.—Tea is ready, Sir, and the Maim Sahib is calling for you. I am sorry to have interrupted your conversation.

K. L.—Come on, Thakur Das, let's get some tea before it gets cold. Bring little Chuman with you, please.

T. D.—Well, I suppose you may continue your story of the Golden Temple when we are seated at the tea-table? I am sure the ladies also will be equally interested as Chuman and myself?

K. L.—Well, I left off about seeing all those bearded men there. They were not in an attitude of war but in pious devotion. Those who think of the Silchs only as great fighters would do well to watch them on this day when they are full of religious enthusiasm.

MRS. K. L.—Oh, bother take it all! Listening to you I have upset the sugar-bowl. Ah! here comes Mr. B. Are you interested about the Golden Temple of Amritsar, Mr. B.?

MR. B.—Very much so indeed! The Golden Temple at Amritsar is spoken of all over the world.

Perhaps you know that there is yet another Golden Temple of the Buddhists in Rangoon, Burma, which is called in their language "The Shwe-de-gum Pagoda"? But I am afraid I'm "butting" in here unceremoniously and would beg pardon.

K. L.—Not at all Mr. B. I was almost at the end of my

story when. . . . . .

Mr. B.—When I "butted" in? I am sorry.

K. L.—Rather it was Mrs. K. L. who "butted" in by exclaiming about the upsetting of the sugar-bowl.

Mr. B.—Ladies as a rule are very interested in these kinds of subjects.

Mrs. K. L.—And gentlemen also, taking young Chaman and Mr. Thakur Das as examples.

T. D.—Thank you, I deserve it!

Mr. B.—I have a proposal to make, what about taking a trip, all of us, to see he Golden Temple at Amritsar?

Mrs. K. L.—Yes, that will be splendid! Let us start from here on Tuesday morning.

(*And so it was settled*).

EXERCISES.

1. Write out a descriptive story after your visit to the Temple.
2. *Points to remember*:—Never use a word unless you are certain of its meaning.
3. Place Verbs to the following:—Men, temple, devotion, fighters, upset, sugar-bowl.
4. Write one sentence in each case, giving your argument for or against the following statements:—
   (*a*) Which are the best months for the summer holidays?
   (*b*) Is football a better game than cricket?
   (*c*) Should examinations be abolished?
   (*d*) Shall school begin at 9 A.M. instead of at 10 in the winter months?

57

Better Late than Never.

A party of men were stranded on an island. Some felt stronger than the rest and started in search of water and food while those who were weak remained behind. The following conversation was carried on by both parties.

WEAK PARTY:—(*Ram Das speaking*).—Friends, we who are unable to go in search of food and water, had better have rest till those of you who are strong return. Don't you think this is the right thing to do?

STRONG PARTY:—(*Lala Jamji speaking*).—It will be quite all right. You must be extremely tired and hungry. Try and get a sleep till our return, sleep will comfort you. We will try and return quietly with both food and water, please God!

(*The Strong Party goes in search of water and food*).

No. 1:—I say, Tara Chand, please take the lead and we will follow in Indian File. I am not a good Scout.

No. 2:—Righto! But I warn you that I am as ignorant as a new-born babe as far as the interior of this island is concerned, but I will do my best.

No. 1:—I'm sure you will. I feel very sad when I think of those poor fellow's plight whom we have left behind.

No. 2:—For their sakes, it is is to be hoped, it will not be long before we can return with the Life-sustainers! Food and Water. Ah! What is that? Did you not hear a crackling sound just now?

No. 3:—Hush! Stand still. I can see a herd of

"Nielgye." I am going to shoot. Be quiet.

(*The shots from both barrels of his fowling-piece, drops two of the animals*).

No. 1:—You have bagged two, and I think we had better take them to those poor hungry friends in camp. One or two of whom remind me to be very near the brink of death.

No. 2:—Not so! We must get water first. I have a notion we are not far from the life-giving stream. These animals cannot exist without water any more than man. Let us spread out to within fifty yards of intervals from one another always keeping each other in sight.

(*But it was a long search before water was sighted and eagerly did they drink their fill, and filling the vessels which they carried, prepared to return to their weak friends*).

No. 1:—Let us hurry! The poor fellows there must find it hard waiting for us!

No. 3:—We have come a very long distance, and it will take us longer to cover our return journey, because of our loads.

(*In the meantime the weak Party had, had their sleep, awaking with parched throats and empty stomachs*).

No. 1:—What a time those fellows are taking to return! The darkness is creeping upon us now. I hope they will not lose their way!

No. 2:—O! how hungry I feel! And how thirsty! I'm afraid I will not hold out much longer.

No. 1:—There they are! They seem to have been successful in their search!

No. 2:—O! but how long they have been!

No. 1:—Cheer up! Here they are; "it is better late than Never!"

EXERCISES.

1. Supposing you were one of the Weak Party, write your feelings, in correct sentences; and also your feelings toward those weak and hungry men, should you have been a member of the Strong Party.

2. *Points to remember*:—

   (*a*) Use clear, well-formed sentences, remembering that every subject must have a Predicate and *vice versa.*

   (*b*) Do not write at random, but think to the end of a sentence. Let each sentence be completely settled in your mind before committing it to paper.

3. Place qualifying words as near as possible to the following:—

Island, stranded, members, party, food, water, darkness, thirsty, late vessels, comfort, interior.

4. Answer the following questions. Write only one sentence in each case:—

   (*a*) How would you ask your friend for the loan of a book?

   (*b*) If you have to lend it, what will you say to the person to whom you give it?

   (*c*) What would you do if he lost it?

5. Of what use are Rivers to man? Write about eight lines, and name some of the big rivers of India.

58

Town and Country Life.

A conversation which you may have with a Country Cousin.

LALA BENARSI DAS.—What's your opinion, Devi Das, about Country and Town Life?

DEVI DAS.—You know the old saying "God made the Country and man made the Town." In the country we are surrounded with nature's handiwork, but in the Town it's everywhere the handiwork of man. As far as I am concerned I prefer the country, or village, life to that of the Town or City.

L. B. D.—Do you think country life more healthy.

D. D.—Not only more healthy it is more natural than that of the Town.

B. D.—But—

D. D.—Oh, I know what you were about to say regarding villages. Yes, I admit that villages as a rule are very insanitary. But you ought to live in our village and then you will find that is an 'Exception to the rule.' Poets have always Idealised Country Life, and the children show an immense instinctiveness, and long for it.

B. D.—I know there is quiet and calm in country life, and life is more conducive to perfect development, but apart from these one has no chance of minglig with educated classes nor move with the times.

D. D.—Talk about mingling with educated classes! why what is more important to achieve than mental calm, moral activity, and physical development? Country Life is less wearing, and exhausting than that of the town.

B. D.—Explain yourself; how is it 'less exhausting and wearing'?

D. D.—Life moves more slowly, certainly. Exertions are less strenuous, and consequently the average life is longer in the country than in the town. Intercourse with nature, quiet study and thought, lead to a higher mental development than is possible amid the distractions and turmoil of town life.

B. D.—Town life on the other hand has many advantages. The educational privileges are greater, the means of obtaining employment are more numerous and more remunerative. The stir and bustle of town life acts as a stimulus, and men become brighter and more energetic. The town dweller gains a certain amount of polish and ease of manner from constant contact with his fellows.

D. D.—Your defence of town life is at least logical if not truly real.

B. D.—My dear cousin, you cannot help but conclude that, ignorance, prejudice, and narrowness of mind are more characteristic of country than of town life.

D. D.—The difference between the two, in these modern days, is far less than formerly, owing to improved means of intercourse. The overcrowding of town life is becoming a serious problem to the political economist. A return to country life, improved by the facilities of town life, is urged by many.

B. D.—Well, I think we are quite in harmony with each other, for the Ideal Life is to combine the advantages of both, to keep in touch with the keen intellectual life of the town and yet to remain in the sweet surroundings of the country.

EXERCISES.

1. Write to your brother your ideas of country and Town Life.

Tell him which you prefer, and give reasons for the preferment.

2. *Points to remember*:—(*a*) Gather ideas continuously, systematically, and carefully; the first condition of good writing is definite, exact knowledge. Most students will find it a useful practice to keep a "Commonplace Book" in which to enter all useful ideas, quotations, etc., as they are met with in general reading. (*b*) Study always to express yourself with clearness, accuracy, and simplicity, both in speaking and writing.

3. Re-write the following sentences, expressing the phrases in italics by a single word:—

(*a*) The man found that he was *unable to pay his debts.*

(*b*) The address on the envelope was *unable to be read,* because it was so badly written.

Example.—The case of the injured man was *beyond all hope of improvement.*

Correction.—The case of the injured man was *hopeless.*

4. Study the following statements and add one sentence more to each either before or after:—

(*a*) It is a fine morning.

(*b*) We shall conquer in the end.

(*c*) Ask the greengrocer to call to-morrow.

(*d*) The house is very damp.

59

Cowardice.

A conversation on Cowardice is carried on between yourself and a Man lacking in courage.

YOURSELF.—Look here! I cannot allow this unseemly conduct. Why did you run away yesterday when Mr. B. accused you of being a liar and a coward?

MAN.—Mr. B. is a very fiery-tempered man!

Y.—That is no reason for your conduct! I'm afraid Mr. B. is right in calling you a coward. Perhaps you don't know that cowardice in any form, physical or otherwise, is a degrading trait of character! It is opposed to all manliness. Why did Mr. B. call you that?

M.—Because I beat his dog when it had stolen my food. He said that it was a lie.

Y.—Do you know kindness to animals is one of the most important duties of man? You have beaten a poor helpless puppy so unmercifully that you ought to be ashamed of yourself. In the first place it was really your own fault in keeping your food in such a position that the puppy could get at it—if what you say is the truth! I do not believe you any more than Mr. B. does. Cruelty is only a coward's action and deteriorates any character. A coward loves the sympathy of all, even a criminal shows daring, and is sometimes admired for his courage. But, you, have some evil habits, which I feel sure arise from lack of courage. Cowardice breeds untruthfulness.

M.—Thank you. I'm sure you mean well. I will not forget your words.

Y.—Where will be the use of merely remembering what

I have said? You must *try* your best to be a Man. Moral cowardice is worse than physical cowardice. A man who has not the courage to stand by his opinions and convictions is a moral coward.

M.—Then what must I do?

Y.—In the first place, go and apologise to Mr. B.

M.—I will write him a letter of apology.

Y.—That you must not do. Take your courage in both hands and offer a personal apology. I know it will be hard to do so in your case—for you are much lacking in courage—you will find the old proverb stands good "something attempted, something done."

M.—Thank you, I will take your friendly advice.

Y.—That's right; I shall be glad to hear the result of the interview. Good morning.

M.—Good morning, Sir.

EXERCISES.

1. Write the result of the interview in grammatical language.
2. *Remember*:—When two negatives are used in a sentence it becomes an Affirmative, therefore avoid them for their use will not be grammatical.
3. Place Personal pronouns to:—Book, table, cups and saucers, time, space, compass, good.

60

Fruit flowers, and Vegetables Show in Lawrence Gardens, Lahore.

The following conversation took place on the Exhibition Grounds.

MALIK.—Hello! Devi Dass, are you too, exhibiting?

DEVI DASS.—Why, yes; How are you?

M.—Thank you, I am 'O. K.,' how's yourself?

D. D.—Quite well, thank you: what are you showing?

M.—Nothing much. If it had not been for our European Manager, I don't think I would have entered as a competitor. He is very keen on it! He is quite an expert in the latest modes of packing Fruits and Plants.

D. D.—So I have heard. I know your Manager intimately, he was putting up at my house in Niaz Beg village for about a month, before he came to you as Manager. Don't you remember coming over to my house some time ago and offering him the job?

M.—Yes, I do remember, you were there at the time weren't you?

D. D.—Of course. We were all very sorry to part with him. For an European, he is very broad-minded. It's a pity they are not all like him!

M.—He is a gentleman with very high principles. He is what I would call, a real gentleman. He works very hard.

D. D.—I'm sure it must be a pleasure to be able to rely upon so trustworthy a man! Oh, here comes the Fruit Expert Sardar Lall Singh, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Cal.) of Lyallpur, I must ask him about letting me have an extra table.

SARDAR LALL SINGH.—Hello! Devi Dass; Hello! Malik. What's the trouble now?

M.—Nothing wrong with me, Sardar Sahib. But Devi Dass wants to ask you for an extra table. He's such a lot to show.

S. L. S.—I'm glad to hear that Devi Dass, you may have as many tables as you want with pleasure. Send your servant over with your card to Mr. Hardy, the Gardens' Superintendent. He's in his office at present and he will send you as many tables as you require.

D. D.—Thanks very much: When do you expect Mr. Milne, Director of Agriculture?

S. L. S.—Not till 3 p.m. He is a very busy man, besides having to attend the Exhibitions' Committee Meeting at 2 p.m. His time is very much taken up in conference with the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture. So if he comes here at 3 p.m., we'll be fortunate. I also, wish to consult him upon a few points.

M.—Here is a notice which I've had printed. It relates to a monthly Magazine on "The Garden and Farm" to be edited by our capable Manager. May I put your name on the list of subscribers?

S. L. S.—Yes, yes: you may do so by all means. This Notice has been well-put together. Your Manager must be an experienced Agri-Horticulturist? I see that he is a F. R. H. S. of Edinburgh. To my opinion the Scotch are very reliable people.

M.—My manager is very reliable, and very hard working.

S. L. S.—This is the very kind of Magazine which all zemindars and fruit growers are calling for. I will do my best in recommending it to my many friends and acquaintances. I will try and persuade the Director of Agriculture to purchase a few thousands monthly. For our Government

Farms and Experiment Stations.

M.—I shall be much obliged, I'm sure. Here come the Judges! I hope to be able to pull off a prize for packing!

S. L. S.—Well, you ought to be sure of it with so experienced a Manager. Keep cheerful.

D. D.—These Washington Navel oranges have been crossed with the Grape-fruit and I know that they are quite an improvement.

ONE OF THE JUDGES.—Yes, we know! 'Every Cobbler praises his own leather,' is a true saying. Cut one open and let us taste and judge for ourselves. What a lovely show of Fruit Mr. Mitchell of Montgomery is showing! We must give him some first prizes for his trouble. He is very richly deserving our recognition. Yes, Mr. Davi Dass your oranges are a real improvement. We must give you a first prize for Navels.

MRS. HARDY, ONE OF THE JUDGES.—What a beastly shame it rains so heavily! Every Exhibit will be spoiled. What! My husband has slipped and fallen. I must go to him at once! I hope he has not hurt himself?

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.—Wait a minute Mrs. Hardy! I have just sent Mr. Hardy away to the hospital. Doctor Dina Nath who happened to be on the scene, has rendered first aid and has gone with him. Please do not be anxious concerning your husband, he is in good hands.

MRS. H.—Thanks very many. My duty is to be with my husband, and if you can spare me I shall go to him.

D. OF A.—Why, certainly, you may. There will be nothing further to be done to-day.

EXERCISES.

1. (*a*) Suppose you were Mr. Hardy write a full description of your accident.

(*b*) Suppose you were Dr. Dina Nath what would you have done and said.

(*c*) Write a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Hardy if you were the Director, and had heard that Mr. Hardy had broken two ribs by and said?

2. Give Demonstrative Adjectives and pronouns to the following Nouns in clear, correct sentences:—

(*a*) Mr. Hardy, (*b*) Exhibition, (*c*) Accident, (*d*) Husband, (*e*) Sympathy, (*f*) Gardens, (*g*) Oranges.

3. Ask the questions of which the following might be the answers:—

(*a*) My father is sixty years of age.

(*b*) No, I do not think he has any chance of success.

(*c*) I do not know what to do.

(*d*) Yes, you may come and see me to-morrow.

4. Re-write the following sentences in correct and more idiomatic English:—

(*a*) I am too pleased to see you.

(*b*) I am giving my test.

(*c*) In his young age he was bright.

(*d*) I now take your leave.

(*e*) Good night, how do you do?

61

A visit.

Two villagers visited a Town-dweller.

H. B.—Hello! Gyan Singh; Hello! Gulzar Khan. Awfully good of you to think of me! How are you both? I hope you are keeping well?

GYAN SINGH.—Thank you, Sir, we are quite well, and hope you are keeping fit? We, both of us, called at your home yesterday, we were much disappointed in not seeing you. We left our names with your next door neighbour to inform you of our visit and asked him to tell you that we intended calling again to-day.

H. B.—Yes, thank you, Mr. Gulam Ali informed me of your visit yesterday and of your intention to-day. I'm so sorry I was not at home when you called yesterday. You see, I am a very busy man these days, I have much to attend during the hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. To-day being a holiday is the reason why you have found me at home at this hour. Should you intend calling on me in the future I hope you'll make a note of the time? However, I am very pleased to see you both. How are every body in the village, particularly your own families?

G. K.—It is very kind of you to enquire, Sir, I'm sure we and they are quite proud to count ourselves among your friends.

G. S.—Did you hear, Sir, that our Thanedar has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent?

H. B.—Well, No! I did not hear of it. Did he do something out of the ordinary?

G. S.—It's a wonder you did not read all about the

officer in the *Tribune?*

H. B.—I have had hardly any time to read any newspapers lately. I shall be glad to hear the news from you. I had always thought your Thanedar was a very capable man, although at times he is too presumptuous.

G. K.—To cut a long story short, Sir, we are proud to say that it was through his shrewdness and capable management, he rounded up the murderer of Lala Lal Chand, and that he very bravely confronted and arrested the culprit single-handed. Not one of his party came to his aid at the time. He took the murderer to Lahore without an escort. His star was in the ascendant that day for after handing over his prisoner into safe custody, on his return home he encountered and captured another notorious criminal. These actions were gratefully acknowledged in promoting him to a 'D.S.P.'

H. B.—Well done! I am so glad of it, for he is a really deserving officer.

G. S.—But the object of our visit, probably, may surprise you, Sir?

H. B.—Why! What! Is it something very serious?

G. K.—Well, it is serious enough, Sir, but the surprise is that, our worthy Thanedar desires the pleasure of your company at the marriage ceremony and festival of his only son Lala Bal Kishen on 29th March, commencing at 3 p.m.

H. B.—Why, it is the 29th to-day? It is now 10 a.m. It is very good of him to invite me.

G. S.—He said that we are to be sure to bring you along with us!

H. B.—Ah, Ah! It is so like him to say so.

(*Turning to his servant for whom H. B. called*).

Hari Singh, hurry round to the garage and bring my

motor-car round to the front-gate. Now, gentlemen I will hurry up and change my clothes. There are oranges and the 'Illustrated *Times of India*' at your service.

(*Exit Mr. B. to dress for the Marriage*).

H. B.—I'm quite ready now, gentlemen; yes, thank you, we will require a smoke as we are driving along to Shahpur.

EXERCISES.

1. What would you write home to England to your mother, if you were Mr. B. about the Indian marriage ceremony and festival?

(*b*) Suppose you were the Thanedar, write how you would meet your European guest.

2. *Points to remember*:—Be careful of the beginning and end of a sentence. Do not begin a *new* sentence with "*and*," never end a sentence with a preposition.

(*b*) Remember that two or more subjects require a plural verb if joined by "*and*," but a singular verb if joined by "*nor*," by "*either*" or by "or."

3. Place verbs with the following making sentences:—Paper, motor-car, ceremony, festival, marriage, criminal, murderer, garage.

62

Five simple Men of a Village.

Five men came into Lahore from an adjacent village in search of work.

RAM CHANDRA.—Mother, here is a letter which I have just received from my brother, Sham Lal. He says he is coming from Calcutta on business.

MOTHER.—On business? What business?

R. C.—He says that he requires 200 coolies for employment in a Tea-estate.

M.—When is your brother expected to arrive here?

R. C.—His train the Punjab Mail is expected in to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. I will meet him at the railway station.

M.—Yes, do, please. You may take the motor-car for him. Do be careful, and bring him safely home.

R. C.—Have no anxiety on that score, Mother, you know that I am a careful driver?

M.—Of course, my son, of course, yet there are many accidents that happen unexpectedly. But I know you will be careful.

R. C.—Mother, please, do not get nervous over it.

(*At* 8-30 *o'clock the following morning Ram Chandra arrived at the railway station and strolled about the platform waiting for his brother's arrival*).

R. C.—Who are you? what do you want?

ONE OF THE FIVE SIMPLE VILLAGERS.—We are five brothers of the one father. We have come into Lahore from

the village, named Sandar. We are in search of work. Can you help us?

R. C.—What kind of work are you looking for?

VILLAGERS.—Any sort of manual work, Sir, we are but simple villagers. We have no education. But we are strong and willing to work.

R. C.—So I see. Well, just wait till the Punjab Mail arrives. I am expecting my brother from Calcutta. He is coming here in search of such men as yourself. I will explain your case to him. But I suppose he will want to question you, himself. Just sit down on this form here and then I will know where to find you.

V.—You are very kind, Sir, and we are very thankful to you. Yes, we will wait on this form till you come to us with your brother.

(*The train arrives*).

R. C.—Hello! Sham Lal. I hope you are quite well? Have had a comfortable journey?

SHAM LAL.—Hello! Ram Chandra. It is so good of you taking the trouble to meet me. Yes, I have had a very comfortable journey right through, thank you. How's Mother, and everybody at home?

R. C.—They are all keeping excellent health, thank you. They are all anxiously expecting you, Mother, in particular.

S. L.—Dearest Mother! She is always so very thoughtful and anxious concerning us.

R. C.—Is this all your luggage?

S. L.—I have two boxes also, in the luggage-van in the rear of the train.

R. C.—Are they labelled? I will get them for you.

S. L.—It's so good of you, brother mine, here is the luggage ticket. I will put these traps into the 1st class waiting-room in the meantime, and I will follow you.

R. C.—Righto!

S .L.—Have you found my boxes?

R. C.—Yes, here they are. Here! coolie, take these boxes to the 1st class waiting-room. Oh, Sham Lal. You mentioned in your letter that you were coming here for the purpose of rounding up same coolies for your Tea-estate. Well, there are five men here who are villagers. They spoke with me just before the arrival of your train. I would like you see them, and if agreeable, employ them.

S. L.—Where are they?

R. C.—Come with me and I'll take you to them. These are the men.

S. L.—My brother tells me that you five men are in search of a job?

V.—Yes, Sir, but the work must be only in the labouring line.

S. L.—Oh, I see! Are you willing to take up a job out of the Punjab?

V.—We don't mind, Sir, where it may be. So long as it's honest work.

S. L.—Could you manage to get me more men or women from your village?

V.—There are many families there who would be glad of a job. What is the nature of the work, and what is the pay offered?

S. L.—Thirty rupees a month to each, with free quarters and railway expenses.

V.—That is very reasonable. Could we get an advance of pay?

S. L.—Why, yes, you may draw one month's pay in

advance after your arrival at the Tea-estate. I am quite willing to help you if you will arrange for another two hundred men with their families; I will give you as a reward for your trouble, Rs. 50 down. And if you give satisfaction I will make you five men Overseers and you shall have charge of the party.

V.—Will we get any extra money for the taking charge of the party?

S. L. —Yes, you will get four annas a day as charge allowance. Are you agreeable?

V.—Yes Sir, when do we start?

S. L.—This is my card. You will find my address on it. Came there this evening at six o'clock. Now, will be off, my brother, I'll order my luggage to be taken to the car.

R. C.—Yes, do. I'm glad you have come to some arrangement with these villagers.

S. L.—We will see them again this evening.

R. C.—There's Mother and our Sisters at the gate looking out for us.

S. L.—Well, Mother! well my Sisters! how glad I am to see your dear faces again after so long an absence.

M.—I thank God that I see you well and strong, my child. Come let us go in. After you've had your bath and changed your clothes, join us in the Dining-room. Breakfast is ready.

EXERCISES.

1. Write an essay on what you think will have taken place with regard to those villagers and describe the railway journey to Darjeeling Tea-estate.

2. History:—Give an account of the Aryan conquest. Why did they come to India? Sketch the history of the Non-Aryans who lived in India before them? Who were the Parsis?

3. Construct sentences with:—(*a*) of course, (*b*) On the face

of it, (*c*) Off one's head, (*d*) Make light of, (*e*) Throw cold water.

4. Correct the following:—

(*a*) Pay me one hundred-fifty rupees.

(*b*) Tell me how have you come here.

(*c*) I am sick from Tuesday.

(*d*) The teacher asked me that from what school I was coming.

5. A fire accident in your neighbourhood.

During the small hours of the morning I was aroused by a fire-alarm, and found that the house facing mine was on fire. The flames rapidly spread on all directions. The fire brigade had arrived on the scene, and the engines played on the fire for about three quarters of an hour before the conflagration could be brought under. The house was completely burnt down, and the loss was estimated at rupees ten thousand. I understand that the fire was due to smoking, an old man having upset his *hookah* on his bed.

Invent a conversation between two friends, Ghani and Ahmed on the abovementioned incident and amplify the description.

6. Suppose you were acting as an honorary librarian of your school library, write out a letter to one of the old students of the school who took out one book some months ago and did not return it. Send him a reminder. The gentleman replies saying that he has lost it and offers to pay its price. You tell him the price and he sends you a cheque or money order. Thus write a ceries of four letters bringing in all these points.

63

Cholera in Camp.

A party of Soldiers told off for duty in a segregation camp on the occasion of Cholera breaking out in the City of Ambala. The following conversation was carried on, by a family stricken with the dread disease and the Havildar in charge of the party.

HEADMAN OF THE FAMILY.—O! don't come inside, Sergeant we are all going to die. Do not come in please or you will catch it!

SERGEANT.—There's no fear of that, old man, we have been inoculated against Cholera. So we are not afraid. We have come to remove all of you who are suffering into the camp where you will be looked after and made comfortable.

H. OF F.—How are you intending to take us to your camp?

S.—We have stretchers here and an ambulance car. We will first take you all to the car.

H. OF F.—I think you will have a great deal of trouble, for there are many more struck down with the disease besides ourselves.

S.—It is only çounted as our duty to carry out the orders of our officers. We don't call it trouble. We will first take you to the car and return for the others.

H. OF F.—Please take my family and my wife before you take me.

S. (*to party*).—Lift that little child carefully and take her to the car, and then return for the other child. Two of you may collect all their belongings into a heap and set them on fire.

H. OF F.—Oh, please, Sergt., do not burn all our things. We are very poor and want them!

S.—You will get all your wants provided by Government. You cannot be allowed to have any of your things.

H. OF F.—Oh, oh! we shall surely die if you burn all of our things.

S.—You shall certainly die if we allowed you to have them; they are all full of germs!

H. OF F.—Germs! what are germs?

S.—Germs mean, living microbes or organisms carrying that infectious disease, the cholera. If we do not burn them they are liable to spread the disease.

H. OF F.—You will take us to camp in the clothes we are wearing will they not spread the disease?

S.—None of you will be allowed to any clothes that you are wearing. We will help you with fresh, clean clothes. And when you are dressed you will dress your wife and eldest daughter. We will attend to the remainder. Your little one who was just carried out was absolutely naked but we have put a cloth over her. She is very ill. And so is your wife. From the looks of her face,—she is almost a skeleton, poor woman!

H. OF F.—You are very kind, Sergt. God will bless you for looking after the poor.

S.—Please do not say that to me. What we are doing are the orders from a Benevolent Government. You will be all cared for in camp. Now get ready. Go into the other room and take off your dirty rags, and I will give you some clean clothes. After you are clad, we will carry your wife into that room, where you will take off her dirty cloth and clad her with the clean cloth which is on that peg. Now try and be quick. We have many cases to attend. Do the same for your eldest daughter. We will see to the others.

H. of F.—Thank you, Sergt. I will do as you have ordered.

S.—Now, we will take you one by one to the car and drive you all to the camp.

(At the Camp. They are handed over to the doctor and nurses).

Nurse.—Poor child! we will see to her at once. She may be saved.

Doctor.—These are very emergent cases. They are in the last stage of the Dread Disease.

D.—Put them into beds at once and give them every attention.

EXERCISES.

1. Describe a hospital ward in the infectious area of a segregation camp, and show how patients are treated.

2. Distinguish between:—(*a*) He would do if he could, and, He could if he would, (*b*) Go to sea, and Go to the sea, (*c*) In the event of and, At all events, (*d*) I searched the man, and, I searched for the man.

3. Translate into Urdu:—

(*a*) We buy things by paying money, and sell things by receiving it. Money is made of small pieces of metal, and these pieces are called coins. The metals, out of which coins are made in most parts of the world, are copper, silver, gold, and nickel. A silver coin is dearer than a copper or nickel one and a gold coin is the dearest of all.

(*b*) Why did you not learn your lesson? How are you? What is your age?

64

At a Carnival—(A revelry and Frolic).

A gentleman with his family visits a Carnival in Lahore where the following conversation takes place.

GENTLEMAN.—Here Sam, run and buy four admission tickets at one anna each. Bring me the change.

SAM.—We do not pay for admission to-day. It is free.

G.—So much the better. Let us go in. Would you care to have three shies with the cocoanuts, Sam? Try and knock the clay-pipe out of Aunt Sally's mouth. You see that Dolly with a clay-pipe in its mouth? Well, they call that Aunt Sally.

(*To attendant*).—How do you price the shots?

ATTENDANT.Two annas for three cocoanuts, every time you break the clay-pipe you will get a suitable prize. No the cocoanuts are not to be taken away. Roll up! Roll up! Come and see the best sport in creation! Three shots for two annas! 'If you do not speculate you will never accumulate!'

S.—Let me have three shots. Here are too annas. Father, won't you have a try, too?

FATHER.—Yes, yes, I will have three shots too. Now then, Sam, you fire first.

S.—Here goes! That was near the work. It has knocked Sally's nose out of point! Your turn now, Father. Aim high. Whack! that's broken the pipe, well done father! You'll get a prize now.

F.—What's the prize, young man?

A.—That was a good shot, Sir, if you were to do that every time, we will have to close down! Here's your prize.

F.—A prize pen-holder! Well, I declare it's not worth

trying to shoot, for such a prize as that! Come away Sam and let us listen to the band.

DAUGHTER.—Father, let us have a ride on the Merry-go-round. You take your seat upon one of the hobby-horses, I will be seated on the back of that white elephant. Where are you going to be seated Sam?

S.—Oh, I'm not caring for a ride. I will go and have a slide on the shoot.

F.—While yourself and little Ruby and Tom, Maggie, are taking a ride. I'll watch the Polo-game.

D.—O! dear father, do come and have a ride. You can keep Tom on his seat and see that he doesn't Tumble off, whilst I will look after wee Ruby.

F.—Very good, child, let it be as you say. Here, go and buy the tickets.

D.—You need no tickets for this. All that we have got to do is to be seated and the Attendant comes around before starting and collects the fares.

F.—That certainly gave a lot of trouble. (*To Attendant*) :—What do you think the price is for four persons? Four annas! here it is.

D.—We are off now! Hold tight, Tom, and Ruby or you will tumble off and get hurt.

F. (*looking at his watch*) :—We must go home now, I have just remembered that your brother James is expected to arrive by train from 'Pindi at 10 o'clock and it is now 9-30.

D.—Oh, bother! Why cannot Jim have chosen some other time to arrive. Must we really go?

F.—Getting off and helping the others down. Go and call Sam.

D.—Here is Tom waiting for us. Come on, Sam, we must go to the railway station to meet James.

EXERCISES.

1. Write what you have seen and done in the Carnival should you have been Sam.

(*b*) Write also of your meeting James at the railway station and going home with him.

MY DEAR BRIJ LALL,

Lahore, 6th May, 1924.

2. My father is going to take us all for a boating excursion in the Ravi this evening, and he has asked me to invite one of my friends to join us. Will you come? I shall be so glad if you do. I am taking a harmonium with me, and you bring your flute with you. It promises to be a delightful evening, and I hope you will not disappoint me.

Please write a line to say that you are coming.

With kind regards,
Very sincerely yours,
KEWAL NARAIN.

Shanti Ashram,
Lahore, 6th May, 1924.

DEAR KEWAL,

Best thanks for your kind note. It is so good of you to have asked me to join you in your boating expedition this evening. I wish I could do so. Father has gone on some business, and I cannot leave mother and my young sisters alone. Otherwise nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have spent a couple of hours with you all on the river.

Wishing you all a pleasant evening.

I remain,
Sincerely yours,
BRIJ LAL.

After reading the above letters, invent a brief conversation between Brij Lall and Kewal on the subject mentioned therein.

65

House Hunting.

Two friends arrive at Ambala Cantonments and are desirous of securing a bungalow. The following conversation takes place.

RAMJI DAS.—It is one of the hardest tasks in one's life to rent a bungalow during the Ambala sky races; however, let us go over to Gurdit Singh in the Saddar Bazaar and ask him if he has one to rent, failing him, let us go over to Rai Bahadur Lala Banarsi Das; he may have one.

RAM PERSHAD.—But why not go over to Banarsi Das first? I know him and might oblige.

R. D.—Right! Let us go there first. Hail a tonga. Drive us to the Rai Bahadur Lala Banarsi Das's.

TONGAWALLA.—Lala Benarsi Das is in the New College to-day. The opening ceremony is to be performed by Lord Carmichael, the Governor of the Punjab. Shall I drive you there?

R. D.—What a nuisance!

R. P.—The unexpected always happens! Well, let us drive on to Gurdit Singh in the Saddar Bazaar. Do you know where he is to be found, Tongawallah?

T.—Yes, I know his house.

(*Arrived at Gurdit Singh's House*).

R. D.—Is the master in?

SERVANT.—No, Sir, he has just left for the Small Cause Court in Ambala City, and is not expected back before 5 P.M. Can I do anything to help you, Sir?

R. D.—We are in search of an empty bungalow if we can get it. Do you know of any?

S.—I know a Bannia who has a few houses in the Native Infantry Lines, but perhaps that part of Ambala may not suit you?

R. D.—Of course it will. I know the Native Infantry Lines very well.

S.—Well, Sir, it so happens that the owner is my brother-in-law and I keep the keys of that bungalow. It is empty. Would you like to see the inside of it?

R. D.—Would a duck refuse water? Come on at once. You may be seated in our tonga.

(*On arrival at the house*).

R. P.—That's good! There are electric lights and water laid on. A large room, four bath-rooms, a large garden and compound with a garage and Servants' quarters. Splendid! What's the rent?

S.—Should you take the whole bungalow it will cost you Rs. 120 per month, payable in advance: Water-tax and electric current extra. Should you choose only half, then the rent will be half of that amount, water and electric current extra. You may have immediate entrance.

R. P.—Will take the whole. We don't care for the idea of somebody else living in the same place. We would like to move in to-day; have the places cleaned. We will move in at about 4 p.m. You can come to us for six months' rent at that time, and we will fix up all documents then. Do you happen to know where we could get some furniture on hire?

S.—I have a furniture shop myself, Sir, should you care to look over my show-rooms, I will think it an honour.

R. D.—Why! you seem to be quite a practical man. Yes, we will go now to your shop and look at your furniture. Are they all new?

S.—No, Sir, we stock second-hand pieces also.

(At the Shop).

R. D.—These are quite good. Send us the following:—

2 Writing tables, 6 common Dining Chairs, 6 Office Chairs, 2 Revolving Chairs, 2 Side Tables, 2 large book-shelves, 2 small ones. Durries of the sitting rooms, Bed-room, and Dining rooms, 2 large bed-steads with mattresses complete, and any others which you may think that may be required. Send them all over and have them arranged. We will meet at 5 p.m., and settle up accounts. Many thanks for your help and courtesy.

R. P.—It has been very fortunate for us in meeting with that fellow who says he is Gurdit Singh's servant. My belief is that he is no other than Gurdit Singh himself. He is a decent fellow, whoever he is.

R. D.—It's queer but I had the same suspicion. I wonder why he tries to hide his identity?

R. P.—Perhaps, he is having a little laugh at our expense!

EXERCISES.

1. Write out your idea of living in so large a bungalow all by your two selves.

2. Hygiene:—Wrtie in English the answers to the following:—
(*a*) What immediate steps should be taken in the case of snake bite?
(*b*) What are the main things to remember about Malaria?

3. Write an essay on "character."

4. Correct the following:—
   (*a*) I insisted on him to come here.
   (*b*) Of all other Sins Ingratitude is the worst.
   (*c*) He read very hardly becaue he might pass.

66

A Washerman.

Conversation between a Gentleman and his Dhobi on the week day.

Lala Ganga Nath.—You have brought me my clothes?

Dhobi.—Yes Sir, may I spread them on the *charpai?*

G.—Wait for five minutes. Let my servant come and bring the book. He has put it somewhere.

D.—In the meantime. May I take out your dirty clothes from the basket and sort them in the verandah?

G.—Yes, you might do that. Here is Karim. Bring my book. Let me see if it is all right. Call it over, Dhobi.

D.—Very well, Sir. They are.

Six Shirts.
Two pairs of Cuffs.
Twelve Collars.
Three Towels.
Four pairs of Drawers.
Two white Waistcoats.
Two pairs of Gloves.
Two common Table-cloths.
Six Damask Napkins.
Two Bed-curtains.
Five Pillow-cases.
Three Turbans.

G.—It strikes me that this Shirt is not mine.

D.—It is marked with your cipher.

G.—The Shirt Collars are not starched enough.

D.—My son who took these clothes last time told me that the master did not like his Collars too stiff.

G.—How washing wears out linen! I shall not be able to make use of these napkins much longer.

D.—There were a great many stains, they had to be washed several times before they were clean.

G.—Is not your lye too strong for the clothes?

D.—No, Sir. It is true that over-strong lye is injurious to linen and takes off the gloss, but the washing is imperfect if the lye is too weak.

G.—I am going out next week for a week or so, please bring the next Juggan a little earlier. At any rate I must have my clothes before Saturday next.

D.—I shall try to do so, but as you know, Sir, it is very difficult to do much work in winter for a Dhobi. We have to stand in cold freezing water for hours, and then the days are too short and they do not get dry soon.

G.—I know your lot is very hard, but do not the wages you get, make up for this discomfort.

D.—Those old good days are gone by when we used to make a good living. Now everything is so expensive. It is difficult to make both ends meet.

G.—It is equally hard for us also. We people find it still harder to live decently. However, I shall increase your monthly allowance by a rupee. Are you happy now?

D.—You are a kind master. I shall always do your work with great pleasure whether you give me any increase or not.

G.—Do not forget about the clothes. They must be here before Saturday next.

D.—Rest assured, I shall carry out your wishes.

G.—Mind, that I shall not give you the increment if you fail to bring the clothes as directed.

D.—No fear of that, Sir. I have always obeyed you.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to the Manager of a Laundry asking him if his firm would be able to remove stains from his over-coat and what their charges would be.

2. Describe a working day in a Dhobi's life.

3. Complete the following sentences in correct English by adding suitable words:—

(*a*) If you do not bring the clothes in time,........

(*b*) His mother is so ill that........

(*c*) Would you have helped me if........

(*d*) You are clever enough........

(*e*) The water is too hot for me........

4. Compose sentences beginning with the following phrases:—

(*a*) For several years........

(*b*) Two years later........

(*c*) Either you or I........

(*d*) Opposite to........

(*e*) In the first place........

5. Put the following affirmative sentences into the interrogative form:—

(*a*) The oranges were ripe.

(*b*) My shoes have been cleaned.

(*c*) The servant might post this letter.

(*d*) The desk would hold these books.

(*e*) They ought to obey their teacher.

67

Getting admission into a College.

Conversation between Father and Son after the Matriculation results are out.

BENI PARSHAD.—Hurrah! father, Matric. results are out, and I have passed.

FATHER.—Are the results out so early this time? Well done! I am so glad.

B.—Yes, father they were declared this evening at about 5 o'clock. I with some of my friends sat outside the Senate Hall practically the whole day.

F.—You must have experienced great difficulty in finding out your result as there is always a rush of students on such occasions.

B.—As to the rush there was hardly any room to stand. The compound was one seething mass of students' faces. It would have been impossible for me to get near the Boards on which the results had been pasted, but for the kind offices of a clerk who was a relative of one of my companions. He went inside and found out our results from the original lists published by the University. We were five and all of us had good news.

F.—How does your school fare?

B.—Pretty well, we pass forty out of sixty-five. Our pass percentage is a bit higher than the University average, and this is what our headmaster expected.

F.—How many marks do you score?

B.—I have secured four hundred and seventy marks, and thus miss my first division by five marks only. If I had solved one more question of Arithmetic or Algebra cor-

rectly I would have got into the first division.

F.—No, no use crying over spilt milk. Look ahead and try to do better in the next University Examination.

B.—Father, you promised to get me a new bicycle if I passed my examination well.

F.—Yes, I do remember it. I shall get you a nice machine in the beginning of next month when I get my salary.

S.—Now, we must decide about joining a college. What college should I join?

F.—I would like to see you go to the F. C. College. I am an old graduate of the Institution and am known to good many professors. I revere the memory of my old teacher, Dr. J. C. R. Ewing. His successor, Dr. E. D. Lucas is also very popular.

B.—But I would like to join the Government College as some of my friends are going there.

F.—Well, it is a good college, but it is very difficult to get admission there. It is a great advantage to go to a college which has past family traditions.

B.—Very well, I shall do what you wish me to do in this respect. I shall get the forms to-day from the college clerk and fill them up.

F.—You should also make up your mind as to your future course of life. No use getting education without any definite aim.

B.—I have not thought of that question at all. I shall leave that in your hands.

F.—That is a serious mistake. You know your mind and tendencies better than I do. You should take up a profession which appeals to you the most.

B.—If I had my choice I would like to join the Servant

of India Society and serve my country in any effective way I can.

F.—I am glad that you have spoken out your mind to me. I shall not stand in your way at all. I shall be proud to see you take part in healthy politics later on in life. But you should prepare yourself for it from the very beginning.

B.—I have been reading newspapers like the *Tribune* and *Bandemataram* very regularly for the last six months.

F.—You should read some good books as well and cultivate habits of self-sacrifice, truthfulness and purity of thought and action.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your friend tell him that you have decided to join the F. C. College and give reasons for your choice.

2. Write a paragraph embodying your first impressions of the college life and compare it with the school life you have had.

3. Combine the following group of sentences into one complete sentence without altering the sense in any way:—

Sir James Lyall has founded five scholarships. He was lately Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The scholarships are for the sons of the agriculturists. The agriculturists must be in the Kangra district. The scholarships are to be awarded on the results of the Upper Middle Examination in Palampore High School. The scholarships are to enable the holders to continue their studies up to the University Matriculation.

68

A Coach-builder.

Conversation between a Gentleman and a Coach-builder as he wants to buy a new Tonga for his use.

LALA GANPAT RAI, (*Tahsildar*).—Good morning, I want to buy a tonga for my tour in the country. Have you one ready made?

COACH-BUILDER.—Yes, we have several. Come and visit our show-room. These are our workshops.

G. R.—Here is a tonga that will perhaps answer my purpose. We want one which can accommodate four persons, and it should be pretty light.

C.—I think it will suit you: it is well hung and goes very smoothly.

G. R.—But it does not appear to be very strong.

C.—Strong? why, just have a look at those steel springs, those shafts, and those iron axles with their brass boxes. They will last for at least thirty years.

G. R.—The wheels seem to be very frail.

C.—With those wheels you might travel over the whole province and on kacha roads. I will guarantee them for five years.

G. R.—The body is rather low. Is it not?

C.—These types of tongas should not be too high. In fact we have to re-build the wheels in some cases since very few care for them with high wheels, as they get easily overturned.

G. R.—Let me examine the upholstery.

C.—Yes, by all means. Observe this fine Italian cloth and this handsome and attractive lace, these spring cushions,

equally soft and convenient, these pockets. Look at the adjustible hood. You see that there is nothing wanting.

G.—What is your price for this tonga?

C.—Four hundred and fifty rupees.

G.—How much will you give it for?

C.—Our prices are fixed, but we might allow you a discount of 10 per cent. on cash payment.

G.—Well, take three hundred and seventy-five, two hundred down and the balance next month.

C.—Well, let me consult my partner. Very well, we shall give it away for that much since you are our Hakim here and we would like to win your favour. I hope you will recommend us to your friends.

G. R.—Yes, I have got a large circle of friends, and some of them do write to me from the muffasil to buy them a carriage. Most of the people though go in for motor-cars. Personally I have never cared for it. Nor can I afford to keep one.

C.—O, no, you are like a Raja. You could keep ten if you liked. Motors are a nuisance on kacha roads.

G.—Send me the tonga by this evening and look over it well to see that the varnish is not cracked anywhere.

C.—O, I shall examine every part very minutely before I send it out. Moreover, we shall be at your service always. Please send for us any time you want us.

G.—Have you got a brougham or a cabriolet?

C.—No, we have a landau and a hansome ready. We could make a broughem to order.

G.—I want it for a friend of mine. I shall write to him and find out if you would like to buy a landau. Could you give me an approximate idea of the price of a good brougham in case he would decide to order one?

C.—That largely depends on the specifications. Ordi-

narily a brougham should cost about six hundred rupees.

G.—That sounds reasonable. I shall let you know definitely in a day or so.

C.—I hope you will like the tonga. We have taken great pains over it. It was made for an Engineer connected with the Irrigation Department. He changed his mind at the last moment and went in for a car.

G.—Was he not bound to take it Did not he pay you some earnest money?

C.—No, we trust our customers. He will make it up, he says, some other time by giving us three or four good orders.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him that you have purchased a tonga in preference to a motor-car and give him three or four good sound reasons for your choice.

2. Give an account of a journey by tonga from a Railway station to a neighbouring village on a kacha road. Write something about the scenery in the way and types of people you came across.

3. Explain the following phrases and use them in sentences:—

(*a*) To feather one's nest.
(*b*) To throw down the gauntlet.
(*c*) To be in leading strings.
(*d*) To do a thing with good grace.
(*e*) To worship the rising sun.
(*f*) To pour oil over troubled waters.
(*g*) To be stung to the quick.
(*h*) To win laurels.
(*i*) To give one the right scent.

69

A Voyage to England.

Conversation between two friends, one of whom has been to England.

CHAND KISHEN.—Hello! Amir Ali, come and sit down. I want to have advice on a very important matter.

AMIR ALI.—What is it, Chand! I would be glad to do anything I can do to help you.

C.—I have succeeded in persuading my parents to send me to England for my higher studies. I want some information on one or two points. What is the best time for sailing?

A.—I am so glad to hear it. Nothing like getting education in England. You will have a different outlook of life when you return. Our system of education is rotten here. Now, coming to the point you have raised, I would advise you to go in April. The sea is smooth and calm at that time of the year, and April and May are perfect months for Indians who wish to visit foreign countries under the most favourable conditions. Moreover, the heat is never unbearably great, and the passage to the West is achieved in the greatest possible comfort.

C.—How many days does it take to reach London?

A.—Distances and times vary slightly according to the routes followed by various lines. It takes 21 days if you take the boat at Bombay or Karachi, and thirty days from Calcutta, respectively.

C.—What are the chief places of interest on the way to England?

A.—The first well-known port is Aden which is reached after passing the Indian Ocean. The place has a small

town which is built largely inside a great extinct crater. Ships generally renew and store their coal-supply there. The next interesting harbour is Port Said, built on the low ground at the northern entrance to the Suez Canal.

C.—Do you pass through Marseilles as well?

A.—Marseilles is the chief port on the continent for embarkation to India. Most of the people get down there and take train to Calais to cross the channel. This route is more popular than the other. You escape passing through the Bay where the sea is often rough.

C.—Which liner company would you recommend me to take?

A.—There are good many of them which are equally good, but if I were you I would deal with P. & O. people. They are reliable and have a very luxuriant service. It costs one a little more, but the comfort and safety which they guarantee make up for this extra amount.

C.—Which is the best college in Cambridge? I have decided to go there.

A.—I was at the Christ Church College and that is considered one of the best Colleges there, if not the best.

C.—Do you advise me to take my clothes from India or order them in England.

A.—Order them there as the clothes made in India will be of no use there. The tailoring there is far superior to what you get here. The fashions change there everyday.

C.—Thank you so much for this valuable piece of information.

A.—Have you booked your passage?

C.—No, not yet. Father is corresponding with the company. It is difficult to find accommodation. The berths have already been booked. I think I shall find room in 'Narkanda' which is timed to sail in the last week of April.

A.—I wish I could go a second time. If I had my choice I would not set my foot in this country. Life is so different there. It is a land of freedom and plenty.

C.—I fear I must go now. Father must be waiting for me. It is almost dinner time.

A.—Write to me from Cambridge when you have settled down there. If you care, I shall give you one or two introductory letters to some of my old professors. You will find them very kind and sympathetic. They are above racial discriminations.

C.—That would be splendid! Thank you so much for your kindly interest.

EXERCISES.

1. Suppose you have reached Cambridge and have joined the College there, write a letter to your friend giving him a short account of your voyage and the impressions you have formed of the life there.

2. Invent a brief conversation between yourself and one of the professors in England to whom you give the introductory letter given by your friend, Amir Ali.

3. After reading the following lines, write the story in a connected form and in your own words:—

"O, come you from the Indies? and, Soldier, can you tell
Aught of the gallant Ninetieth? and who are safe and well?
O Soldier, say my son is safe, (for nothing else I care).
And you shall have a mother's thanks—shall have a widow's prayers?"
"O, I have come from the Indies, I've just come from the war,
And well I know the Ninetieth, and gallant lads they are:
From colonel down to rank and file I know my comrades well.
And now I've brought for you, good dame, your Robert bade me tell."

4. Use the following words in sentences:—

Counsel, council, president, precedent, dissent, descent, compliment, complement; prescribe, proscribe; desert, dessert.

69

Shopping.

Two friends go Shopping to Anarkali Bazaar, Lahore.

ELLIE BUKSH.—Hurry up! Khudda Buksh, we must start early for Anarkali if we want our shopping done to-day.

KHUDDA BUKSH.—I'm quite ready, I have only to put on my coat. Are you? Well, then, send for a Tonga.

E. B.—Here's an empty vehicle passing by we will hail it!

(*O! Tonga! come hither!*)

K. B.—Is it a first, second, or third class?

E. B.—There are no second class Tonga, they are invariably all firsts or thirds; few thirds I should say. Hey! Tongawallah, what class is your Tonga? I hope it's not a third!

TONGAWALLAH.—It's a first class, Sir, and has been newly covered and varnished, and the horse is a first class also, he cost me Rs. 400.

E. B.—Oh, well, then, he must be good! Jump in Khudda Buksh! Don't delay!

K. B.—What a fussy chap you are! Are you like this with your family? Then I am sorry for them.

E. B.—Drive to Anarkali, and be sharp about it.

K. B.—Oh, I say! There's Mr. Kundan Lal with his friend, the Rev. Thakar Dass, passing by in his car! Good morning! (*To the occupants of the car as they come in line with the Tonga*). It's good weather!

(*Turning to Ellie Buksh he said*) What a Prig that

Thaker Dass seems to be!

E. B.—He has need to be, seeing that he is an Honours-man in Philosophy and Divinity. But he's a good man, all the same. I wish there were a few more of his kind in this world.

K. B.—Oh, bother! I'm more interested in thinking of our shopping than Philosophy or Divinity just at present.

E. B.—Well, you are a peculiar fellow! You do let your tongue go at the rate of 25 to a dozen! And that's quick enough.

K. B.—If I didn't know you, Ellie Buksh, I would take that as an insult and leave you to your shopping without my company.

E. B.—Thank you! It is because you know that I know you, that you let your tongue say what it likes! Take care! That was a narrow escape! The motor-car people seem to think the public roads were made specially for them!

K. B.—So it seems! But I am glad that the driver had the sense to apply his brakes at the right time, or otherwise, I tremble to think of the probable result!

E. B.—I should say that it was due more to the presence of mind of our tonga men to swerve to the right at the proper time and so averted a nasty accident. He deserves a rupee as a reward.

K. B.--Yes, and I will give him one also? don't give him the rupee as a price of my life but for his presence of mind.

E. B.—The Post Office cross Roads are very dangerous.

K. B.--There is always an intelligent constable placed on Point duty here to direct the traffic: Marvellous how well they perform their duties!

E. B.—Oh! Let us stop at the market first for I must buy some fruit. Here, you, Tongawallah, stop here.

(*Inside the Market*).

K. B.—What fruits do you want? Those are lovely apples on that stall, look!

E. B.—Beautifully arranged, aren't they? Yes, I'm very fond of apples, and my wife is fond of grapes and Guavas. Let me buy some. O! that's too dear! You must lower your prices if you wish us to buy any.

K. B.—They should have a schedule of prices here. We would then know that we are not cheated.

E. B.—That's better! I will have two seers of each kind at those prices. Weigh them in our presence and put them in a basket. Yes, you can hand over the basket to this, coolie. No, I don't require anything from your stall. Salaam!

K. B.—Come into the side-shop here. I wish to purchase some cigarettes.

(*To Shop-keeper*).

Have you any Egyptian cigarettes?

SHOPKEEPER.—Yes, Sir, here is a tin of Egyptian cigarettes just unpacked from a consignment received from Alexandria. They, are fresh and good. The tin holds fifty cigarettes. The price is Rs. 2-2 per tin.

K. B.—What a big price for only 50 cigarettes.

S. K.—Well, Sir, Tobacco carries a very heavy duty in Revenue. The customs department is very strict about it. This is what makes the prices so high.

K. B.—I suppose you are right. Let me have half-a-dozen tins. I also want 3 Tablets of "Cuticura" and 3 Balls (not tablets) of Pear's Glycerine Soap.

E. B.—I require 6 bottles Swan Ink (blue-black), a Box

70

A Motor-car Drive.

The Father, Mother and three little Children were about to take their seats in the family car, when a friend happened to visit them.

FATHER.—Good morning, Mr. B., how are you?

B.—Thank you, I am quite well, how are you all keeping?

MOTHER.—We are all well, to-day, thank you Mr. B. we have got over that attack of Influenza which you know all the children succumbed to a week ago. We were just going out for a drive. Would you care to accompany us? We will be glad of your company.

B.—It is really kind of you Mrs. R. I should be delighted to have an outing if it will not inconvenience any of you?

F.—We shall be delighted to have you. No, there will be no inconvenience. There's vast room in the car, for its a large one. Please take your seat in front with me, I drive my own car. My son, Amrit, is learning to drive, and makes a good show already. I'm hoping to make him a present of a car as soon as he could drive one safely.

B.—That will be nice to look forward to having a car of his own!

M.—I think it would be far more to his advantage if he learned his lessons with as much interest as he takes in driving a car.

B.—I'm sure he must be good with his lessons, too?

F.—Is it long since you were in car Mr. B.?

B.—No. I was in a friend's car when he motored up to his house in Shahdera, about a month ago. It was a delightful trip.

F.—Were you ever this way by road?

B.—No, this is first time. To where are we going?

F.—We will soon be in the Cantonments. There is quite a nice little garden in the Cantonments. I will drive there.

B.—The Cantonment roads are beautiful, clean and the houses well and neatly built.

F.—Yes, the Military authorities are most particular to cleanliness.

B.—It is turning rather cloudy. I hope it will not rain. The youngsters are enjoying the outing very much and it would be a pity to damp their feelings with a shower of rain.

F.—I don't think it will rain, however, let us hope for the best.

B.—You are a very careful driver! I would not have taken that corner at so sharp an angle. It requires nerve.

F.—Yes, that corner was rather sharp. But there wasn't a bit of danger that's why I turned at so sharp an angle.

B.—I think we may all trust to your rapid judgment. You know that your wife and little one's lives are at your mercy, let alone our two selves, so we are perfectly confident you will drive us with safety.

F.—Thank you, for your cheering words. I have always had their happiness take the first place in my mind. Now, here are the Cantonment Gardens. They are small, but pretty and neatly kept. With your permission I shall now stop. While my wife, family and yourself go for a ramble I will attend to a little bit of business here. We may all return to the car, say within an hour or so. Keep with my latest addition, young Chaman please, for he is apt to run himself into danger when alone. Cheerio! every body, I will see you all again.

B.—Come along, Chum, take my finger and we will see these pretty gardens. Aren't the flowers beautifully sweet

to see and smell! Would you like one?

LAJA.—Oh, you mustn't pluck any flowers here. The head Mali will object. Besides the rules on that Board tell us that plucking of flowers in this garden is strictly forbidden.

B.—Thank you for the warning, young lady! I'm sure Chaman can do without rthem!

CHAMAN.—I want my Papa. There he is! come let us go to him.

B.—Yes, let us all go to him.

F.—Have you enjoyed yourselves? Now, we had better hurry back home. It looks very much like rain. I will not be long in returning. The roads will be quite clear of all traffic at this hour, so I can put on an extra spirt with safety.

B.—The breeze is beautifully cool and refreshing. Is it not? I love it!

F.—You don't mind my letting go here at this speed, do you?

B.—Not at all. I simply love it.

F.—Well, here we are back again. We thank you for your company.

B.—I think it ought to be the other way about; it is I who ought to thank you for such a splendid outing.

M.—You will wait a few moments and have tea with us, will you not, Mr. B.? We will be so pleased if you will give us your opinion about our Rusks. We have some Indian ones. I think you will like them.

B.—Not this evening, some other evening, I have a lot of writing to do. So please excuse me. Good evening everybody.

THE WHOLE FAMILY.—Good evening: and be sure you will come back soon.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your friend that you are sorry not being able to accept his invitation to dinner as you have a previous one with the family you had just left after a motor-car drive.

2. Re-write the following sentence, expressing the phrases in italics by a single word:—

Wolves are *incapable* of *being tamed.*

3. Place notes of interrogative and interjections and full-stops where required in the following:—

Men are sometimes fools with little children and they should with joy be as radiant as they in laughter and play.

4. Form adjectives from the following:—

Winter, friend, number, sport, man.

Form nouns from the following:—

See, dismiss, deny, speak, intend.

5. Complete the following story as you like. Do not use more than forty lines or less than thirty.

Once upon a time two men started on a long journey. They had known each other for a long time. At least one of them was quite happy to have a companion. He was a true and loyal friend; he thought of others before he thought of himself. But the other was selfish; he thought of his own safety first.

One evening, as they were passing through a jungle.

71

A Private Garden Party.

Just a few choice friends were invited to have tea and Badminton in the Garden Lawn.

HOST.—Just in time to make up a set, Miss Ram, may I introduce Mr. Khan to you. He is a good player and deserves a good partner.

MISS RAM.—Oh! Mr. Thanayiah, how can you call me a good partner! You know that I am virtually a stranger to Badminton. However, I will do my best if Mr. Khan will have me.

H.—I'm sure you will! we will have tea first before starting and then again during the interval.

MR. T. K.—I'm honoured in having you, Miss Ram, as my partner. We will be sure to win!

MISS R.—Sir, I perceive that you are not only a good player but an adept Lady's man! You are full of pretty compliments!

T. K.—Thank you Miss. Shall I give you another piece of Cake?

MISS R.—Yes, please. I will just have time for a tiny-weeing bit! thank you.

HOSTESS.—Miss Ram, they are waiting for you!

MISS R.—I'm sorry! I will run to the Court at once. Where is my bat? Oh, here it is how stupid of me! you take the outer and I'll play the Inner Mr. Khan. I think you are good in shooting?

T. K.—Anywhere you like, Miss. Now, for it, your first serve my lady-mother!

H.—Good afternoon, Mr. Ram Das, your turn will be

next. In the meanwhile, may I ask you to give us a tune or two on your Sitar as an accompaniment to my daughter's Violin, or as Solo?

R. D.—Yes, certainly, with pleasure, it will help the players to get more energy!

H.—Well played Miss Ram! I think Mr. Khan has inspired you.

T. K.—Miss Ram needs no inspiration, she is simply splendid in returning corners and shooting.

R. D.—My wife wishes me to make her apologies and to say that she is really sorry that Baby-girl has turned troublesome; she cannot leave her to the mercy of the Ayah.

Hostess.—That's quite all right, Mr. Ram Dass knows how troublesome babies get sometimes. I am so sorry for Mrs. Ram Das. Tell her that it may be "better luck next time."

H.—Thank you for your splendid play, ladies and gentlemen. It has been a pleasure to have watched such good playing. I do hope you will join us again next Wednesday afternoon. We intend having a Garden Party and Badminton, perhaps, on some occasion to be followed with Dancing on the lawn. All are cordially invited.

Guests one by one bid the Host and Hostess, Good evening as they departed to their several homes.

Hostess.—Wasn't Miss Ram in splendid form this afternoon?

Hostess.—Wasn't she? I like her very much. She is so sensible for a girl of 16 years! She is well-brought-up and perfect in her manners. She will be a good example to many daughters.

H.—Yes, I am sure she would. I rather like that Mr. Khan. He is also a splendid specimen of manhood. Very intellectual, and a keen athlete.

Hostess.—What a pity he is a Mohammedan?

H.—Why?

Hostess.—Because Miss Ram is a Hindu.

H.—But Mr. Khan is already a married man! Oh, you ladies! you are very fond of match-making.

Hostess.—Please do not mention it. I have not had the slightest idea of his being already married.

H.—You may depend upon me, dear, 'Mum is the word.'

EXERCISES.

1. Describe a Garden Party in a short essay.

2. *Remember* that slang or vulgar words ought never to be used in composition, oral or written.

3. Place prepositions with the following:—

Cold, familiar, point, glad, obnoxious.

4. In your own words, write a summary of the following passage: use about forty words.

In Agra city many an old greybeard shook his head in doubt, anxiety, despair; for it was well known that Prince Akbar would not apply himself to his studies. It is true that Padishah was always a willing listener when others read to him; for tales of romance never failed to appeal to the noble-hearted youth; but he would not learn how to read and write. Instead of unravelling the mysteries of the Persian alphabet, he took delight in learning the art of pigeon-flying, a sport of which he was very fond. Nor was he interested in pigeons alone. From his earliest years he showed an extraordinary fondness for all kinds of animals; and he spent the greater part of the day in the congenial observation of the habits of elephants, camels, horses and dogs. Thus he grew into a fearless young man, and was never so happy as when on a bounding steed he rode at breakneck speed across the open country, with the wind singing in his ears, and every muscle and nerve in his high-strung body tingling and quivering for sheer delight.

72

A New Acquaintance.

An old Gentleman in walking the McLeod Road, in Lahore, one evening was accosted by a Young man.

YOUNG MAN.—Could you possibly inform me please, as to the where-abouts of No. 76, McLeod Road.

OLD GENTLEMAN.—I have just come from there! Whom do you wish to see there?

Y. M.—A Mr. B., he is a great friend of my uncle.

O. G.—Oh, then may I ask what is your Uncle's name?

Y. M.—My Uncle is a Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Lahore. His name is Mr. Khanna, B.A., LL.B.

O. G.—And what is your name?

Y. M.—My name, Sir, is Hemraj, I am also a B.A., but not a Barrister-at-Law.

O. G.—Well, let me introduce myself to you as the Mr. B. you are wishing to meet. May I ask what it can be about?

Y. M.—Why, certainly, my Uncle has asked me to call on you to inform you that he is very ill. He has great faith in your medicines and would like you to call as early as you can. I will go with you should you have no objections.

O.G.—No, I have no objections. I know the way, but will be pleased with your company. I am very pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Hemraj. I am sure you and I will be friends.

Y. M.—How fortunate it is of my coming across you on the road.

O. G.—Providential, I should call it! Many things

happen of which we do not even dream. How was your Uncle when you last saw him?

Y. M.—Rather low. He is suffering from Liver. He was in high fever when I left him about a quarter-of-an-hour ago.

O. G.—Let us hurry on then. I am rather anxious concerning him. He is such a dear friend.

Y. M.—It's good of you to say so, Sir, and I thank you sincerely.

O. G.—No thanks needed, young man, I knew your Uncle for many years. I first met him as a young student in London. And we have been friends since then.

(*On arrival at Mr. Khanna's house*).

O. G.—You had better go in first and prepare the way for me.

(*Enters Young Man*).

Y. M.—Uncle, how are you?

UNCLE.—Have you brought the old gentleman?

Y. M.—Yes, Uncle, he is in the sitting room waiting till you are told of his presence here. May I call him in?

U.—Certainly, bring him in at once.

Y. M.—May I give you anything before going?

U.—No. I don't require anything.

(*Exit Young Man*).

Y. M.—My Uncle is calling for you, will you please enter?

O. G.—Why, my friend, what's the matter?

(Taking Mr. Khanna's wrist between thumb and fingers and feeling his pulse).

KHANNA.—I'm afraid I cannot rightly say: some say this, and some that, but I think you will tell me the right ailment.

O. G.—Let me see your tongue. Ah! it is very much coated. Look at me steadily for a minute. Look into my eyes! Yes, that will do. May I sound you? Any pains? In your abdomen. Just under your left rib? Say 99! again once more, thank you. Now hold your breath for 5 seconds then breathe out. Inhale, these salts. Take a long pull. Now turn over. How long have you been like this? Never mind! don't reply. You have pains between the shoulder-blades and in the small of your back? Yes, you may turn on to your back now. Well, I'll see whether I could pull you through. But my medicines will do you no good unless you determine in your mind to get better. I'm a great believer that the mind controls the body.

K.—Many thanks. I have full confidence in you, and I'm sure you will pull me through.

O. G.—Sure thing! I will write a prescription. Send it to Messrs. Robbins & Co., Chemists. I deal with them. They are reliable. Take the medicine as directed.

K.—Will you not have a cup of tea and some refreshments before you go?

O. G.—No thank you, not to-day, some other day. I will look in again to-morrow. Keep up your spirits. Yours is not a hopeless case. Just a touch of Bronchitis and your spleen is enlarged.

K.—Thanks. You are a good fellow.

O. G.—Don't forget that those kind of fellows are very hard to meet with in this world. Ta-ta, keep smiling.

K.—Ta-ta, God bless you.

(*Outside the Old Gent. meets the Young Man looking anxious*).

O. G. Nothing very serious. All will be well in a few days. Came and Lunch with me to-morrow at 12 noon. You will find me all alone. We will have a long chat then. Good-bye.

Y. M.—Good-bye Sir. I thank you for your kind invitation.

EXERCISES.

1. Suppose you were Mr. Khanna, write a letter expressing your feelings of gratitude to Mr. B. for your recovery.

2. If you were young Hemraj, how would you express your feelings in a letter to Mr. B.

3. *Remember*:—That the Art of Answering Questions is a more easy task than writing a set of composition exercises, inasmuch as lines upon which a student is to work are clearly indicated by the question; more difficult, inasmuch as definite exact knowledge of a given subject is demanded. Three types of error are very common:—

1. Failing to answer the question at all through not grasping its Sections. This is frequently the result of carelessness.

2. Failing to answer ALL the question by omitting one of its Sections. Time, paper, and the examiners, patience are all limited in quantity and it is a pity to waste it.

3. Answering more than the question asks.

4. Pronouns should never be used unless the name of the person or thing for which it stands is indicated quite clearly by the sense of the passage.

5. Re-write the following sentences, correcting the Tautologue (Tautology means the unnecessary repetition of a statement which has already been made):—

(*a*) The stream is nourished and fed by a deep lake in the heart of the mountain distinct.

(*b*) As the truth is now generally known, I have therefore concluded that I may speak of what I know.

73

Canal Bank, Lahore.

A lovely motor-car drive along with a Gentleman, his lady and their Children, first through the Mall Road where the and a brilliant smile upon his bonnie wee face, as much as to say that he was driving the car!)

GENTLEMAN.—Would you care for a drive in the car Mr. B.?

B.—I would be delighted. When do you go?

G.—After tea. At about 5-30 o'clock.

B.—5-30! Well, my house is on the main road and when you come that way in your car I will jump in. Will that be all right?

G.—Quite all right. I will be going past your house about that hour and will pull up for you.

B.—Thanks very many. It will be a splendid outing for me, for I've not been very well lately. I will be on the look-out for you at 5-30!

(Arrival of Motor-car with the whole family. The Gentleman seated at the wheel, with young "Chaman" the flower of the family on his father's lap, with his little hands upon the wheel and a brilliant smile upon his bonnie wee face, as much as to say that he was driving the car!)

B.—Thanks very much! Hello! Chaman, are you driving? You look happy!

G.—Sit on my side Mr. B. you see how I'm fixed with Chaman! He insists upon taking the wheel. He will turn out a clever chap when he grows up.

B.—I am sure he will. Good evening, every-body. We are going to have a lovely time! How are you Mrs. R.?

Mrs. R.—Just about the same, thank you, Mr. B. The drive out may do all of us some good.

B.—I am sure of it.

Chaman.—Papa driving?

G.—Yes, my boy, but you are holding on as if you are driving!

B.—How far do you intend taking us?

G.—We will go on to the Canal Bank. It is very pleasant for a walk there?

B.—I am sure we will all enjoy the trip.

G.—We will call first to our Chemist. I wish to get a prescription made up for my wife. We will not be many minutes.

B.—Please don't mind me. Leave little 'Chum' with me while you are in the shop. What a busy thoroughfare the Mall is!

G.—Yes, one must be very careful round about here. There is such a lot of traffic to avoid.

B.—You stay with me, "Chum," and we will look at all the pretty cars and carriages and horses from our car. While your Papa and Mamma gets some medicine. There's a good boy!

G.—We haven't been long, have we?

B.—Not in the least. You have been too quick, for Chum and I were enjoying the sights.

Mrs. R.—Chaman hasn't been naughty, has he?

B.—Not at all! He's been as good as Gold!

G.—Now we will go on. Chaman sit with Mr. B. I cannot manage very well with you on my knee. You don't mind, do you Mr. B.?

B.—Why, certainly I don't mind. It will be a pleasure

to hold the little Man!

MRS. R.—You seem to be very fond of him!

B.—Could anybody help being fond of such a Bonnie child? Why, I simply love him. That's saying a great deal from an old fogey like myself!

G.—We have to pull up here. We cannot proceed against the Policeman's signal. There are many cars and carriages round here this evening. There is some amusement in progress somewhere near.

B.—It is a hockey match. I would have liked to watch the play if I were not with you.

G.—We will go on to the grounds if you wish it?

B.—No! no! please don't. I love this outing.

G.—Onward! Please put out your left arm. I intend wheeling to the left. Thank you. We won't be long before we are on the banks of the canal. Isn't it lovely?

B.—Beautiful! Splendid!

G.—Now Mr. B., my wife and I are going into the cemetery up the road. Will you please amuse the children and yourself while we are away?

B.—I shall be delighted.

MYAH.—Come Mr. B. let us have a game of ball on the sand here?

B.—With pleasure young lady. But first I want to ask you all: Isn't this Canal lovely to look at?

ALL THE CHILDREN.—Yes, it is lovely.

B.—Now could any of you tell me why is this canal here?

LAJWANTI THE ELDEST.—Because the water is required to irrigate the fields which are far away from the river side.

B.—That's quite a good reply, thank you. You see now the canal not only affords us pleasure but it enables the

wheat, and rice, and barley and many other kinds of crops to grow and give us and the animals and birds our food and drink what a blessed thing is water. We cannot do without it. See how beautiful those flowers are! If there was no water there would be no flowers. Come let us go and gather some.

L.—Here comes Mother and Father. They are far off as yet.

MYAH.—I see them, I am going to meet them!

B.—Be careful! keep to your left.

(*Arrival of the Parents*).

MRS. R.—I am tired after our long walk.

G.—The children have not troubled you, Mr. B.?

B.—On the contrary. We have had quite a good time.

(*It was not long afterwards that the car was brought to a standstill before the bungalow where they lived*).

B.—Many thanks for such a splendid outing. I have quite enjoyed it.

G.—You are welcome at anytime to have an outing with us.

B.—Thanks very much. Good evening everybody. I will see you all again to-morrow.

EXERCISES.

1. Write an Essay about a Canal and its uses.

2. *Remember*:—A *Simile* is a clearly expressed comparison between, two things or actions having some striking analogy, which is usually denoted by the conjunctions *"like"* or *"as," e.g.*:—

Happy as a king. Swift as an arrow. The news spread *like wildfire*. Heavy as lead.

Similes wisely used add much to the force and beauty of prose as well as poetry. Two cautions are needed in their use:

(*a*) They should not be hackheyed.

(*b*) The comparison should be striking and natural.

3. Employ the following Similes in a suitable sense. Like a mighty ocean; a roar as of thunder, as a fallen tree; like rain; It rains cats and dogs.

4. Write a letter of not less than twenty lines to your uncle, telling him—

how you are prepared for your papers;

what you propose to do after the examination;

what help you want him to give you if you are successful.

(*b*) How would he address you, how would he sign himself, in his reply to you?

5. Write a paragraph of about thirty lines on any *one* of the following subjects:—

A morning scene near a well, or a river-bank.

A village fair.

An Indian tailor, or *dhobi*.

Mahatma Gandhi.

A *desi* game which you have played or watched.

A village and the character, occupation, and customs of its people.

A friend whose peculiarities have been for years a source of mirth to you.

(In choosing the subject bear this in mind, that credit is given for descriptions that are simple and *seem life-like*.)

(Punjab University, 1929.)

74

"ALL THE DIFFERENCE."

(At a Brilliant Luncheon).

Conversation between a clever Young Lady and an Old Gentleman.

Clever Young Lady.—How much more interesting life would be, if we all wear a small badge of different colours on our jackets to show our particular talent! We should then know at once, at a party or other meeting, what sort of person is near us.

Old Gentleman.—How very interesting it would be!

C. Y. L.—Say that Red may denote Music, a golden colour for a lover of poetry, a pink for engineering, a Purple for those who know and love flowers.

O. G.—I am sure you are not speaking in fun, of course, but I do hope your idea will lead us to note how infinite the variety of people is in this world! I would add that Green colour may be worn to denote the wearer being a very cautious person!

C. Y. L.—For instance, when I was travelling in the Himalayas I was entertained by a Missionary. He was so thankful to meet with an educated person, but was very cautious in opening up a conversation. Until at last not being able to hold himself longer, he threw caution to the winds, and blurted out:—'I don't know your favourite colour but mine is Green.'

O. G.—But apart from the Missionary's out-burst don't you think your idea will be a splendid one in opening a New Club?

C. Y. L.—It's very strange, that same thought passed through my mind while I was speaking of those colours!

O. G.—It will be quite unique! Why not venture a suggestion on the subject to those assembled here?

C. Y. L.—I know it will make "All the Difference" in the world should a club be formed.

O. G.—I will make the suggestion if you should feel nervous.

Hostess.—Please do not trouble to make any such suggestion. I am quite certain that we have all overheard the conversation and I may with confidence speak on behalf of everybody here, that the idea for an "All the Difference" club to be held here once a month will be unanimously agreed to and everybody here will not only become members forthwith but will try and get their friends to also join.

C. Y. L.—Oh, thank you very much! how good of you to speak like that.

Hostess.—Hush! please; Ladies and Gentlemen you have followed the conversation as I have done. I feel sure you will second my proposal when I ask you to appoint Miss C. Y. L. to be the Honorary Secretary of our "All the Difference" Club?

Host.—I heartily second that proposal. All in favour of the appointment will show in the usual way in the uplifting of your hand. No! do not show both hands!

Hostess.—Then the motion is carried without asking the consent of the newly appointed Secretary. But we hope she will not object to becoming the First Honorary Secretary of our New Club. "All the difference" which may be considered as "opened" from now for the enrolment of its members. The Quarterly subscriptions will be only Rs. 5.

C. Y. L.—Ladies and gentlemen, many thanks for the honour you have paid me in appointing me the Honorary

Secretary of our Club. I will now ask you to give me your names and home addresses with all other particulars. I may announce openly that my favourite colour is "RED" as I am a Lover of Music. Each will choose the colour to represent their particular talent.

HOSTESS.—I propose that it be put into the First Minutes of the Club our hearty vote of thanks to our very capable Honorary Secretary.

C. Y. L.—I thank you all for your kind appreciation. I now declare the business of the Club closed for to-day. Our next meeting will be here on the 1st of each month at 11-45 a.m. Should the 1st fall on a Sunday in any month the meeting will be held on the 1st Monday at the same time and place.

Ladies and gentlemen I wish you a very Good day.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a description of the next meeting of the Club: giving full particulars about the various colours worn by each member denoting the particular talent claimed.

2. *Remember*—That Personification is the figure by means of which we give to inanimate objects the qualities and attributes of living being, *e.g.*:—

"Earth fills *her lap* with treasures of her own" (Wordsworth).

3. Select the Figures of speech in the following and say to what class they belong:—

(*a*) Purple and Crimson, and Scarlet like the curtains of God's tabernacle, the rejoicing trees sank into the valleys in showers of light, every separate leaf quivering with buoyant and burning life; each as it turned to reflect or to transmit the sunbeam, first a torch and then an emerald. (Ruskin).

Note:—*"Figures of Speech"* are words or phrases by means of which we describe some person, object, emotion, or action by ascribing to it the well-known qualities of another, *e.g.*:—He was a lion in the chase.

75

Family Gathering.

Conversation between an Old Gentleman and two Ladies at a family gathering.

Miss Ahmed Shah.—I have kept you a small bottle of Marmalaide Thakur Sahib. Please accept it and some nice Darjeeling tea and rusks which I have ready for you?

Thakur Sahib.—You are very generous, Miss, and so good. I shall never forget your kindness.

Miss A. S.—O! Thakur Sahib, please don't say that! It is not often that it comes my way to be of help to others! We all ought to share one another's troubles, and help when we can.

T. S.—It is simply splendid to hear you say this Miss. I'm afraid the majority in this world is more concerned with self. They don't seem to have the time nor desire to think about how the other half of the world lives!

Miss A. S.—Alas! What you say is too true of many persons. But one has got to consider that what others may do we need not do the same unless we wish it. Each of us has been given Reasoning and Discretional powers and we ought to use them to good advantage.

T. S.—It is quite refreshing to listen to you. Even more refreshing than this tea is! You say it is Darjeeling Tea? What brand is it?

Miss A. S.—It is named "Orange Pekoe," from the name one is apt to mistake it 'for China Tea?

T. S.—Just so! It has a Chinese accent about it if it hasn't the flavour. I usually have "Brooke Bond's" Tea, Red label. I must say that it is not now so good as it was.

Mrs. R.—I took a great liking for Lipton's Tea until I found out that all the good leaves were on the top layer only. I discontinued it then.

T. S.—"There are tricks in every trade," even among Tea-planters and Merchants. However, I've quite enjoyed my tea here thanks to you. Miss Ahmed Shah. Some day, when I am in a better position I will invite you two ladies to have tea with me.

Miss A. S.—That's very kind of you. Depend upon it we will be anxiously looking foward to that day coming soon. Are you still carrying on Literary work, Mr. Thakur Sahib?

T. S.—Yes, Miss, I am using that as a 'means to an end.' But I am really anxious of securing some more congenial work. Something with a decent salary to look forward to.

Miss A. S.—I wonder if you would care to take up some engineering work? Well, I don't quite mean Engineering, but as a Manager of an Estate? You see, I know a gentleman who intends building a number of houses and raising up a Colony. He did mention that he is on the look out for just a person as yourself. May I speak with him on your behalf?

T. S.—It is really kind and thoughtful of you. I will let you know in the course of a day or so.

Miss A. S.—It was also mentioned to me that the post will carry a monthly salary of Rs. 500 with travelling allowances and a free furnished Bungalow.

T. S.—Please do not mention any more, or, I will be inclined to accept the job straightway.

Miss A. S.—I hope I have not given you the wrong impression about the job. I am not quite sure whether it is still vacant. But I could write and find out if you wish?

T. S.—Yes, please do. Get full particulars. Mr. R.,

your brother-in-law paints quite a good picture of a job I may secure in the Agri-horticultural line in the Bahawalpur State. He has given me the address of the Home Minister there and I may tell you that I have written him. I am, however, not at all sure whether I will receive a favourable reply.

Miss A. S.—I'm glad to hear it. There is nothing like having "more than one iron in the fire." We are all anxious to help you all we can.

T. S.—It's splendid of you to say so! I am indeed extremely thankful to you all. Particularly to yourself Miss, for all your kindness towards a poor old man. Every good act carries with it its own Reward. I bid you ladies a very Good evening.

EXERCISES.

1. Enumerate the Synonyms which may be used for the following, giving examples of their use in sentences:—(*a*) Admit, (*b*) Begin, (*c*) Character, (*d*) Die, (*e*) Eat, (*f*) Fear, (*g*) Follow, (*h*) Give, (*i*) Go, (*j*) Grow, (*k*) Help, (*l*) Know.

2. *Remember*:—That "Provincialisms" resemble "Idioms," inasmuch as they represent a particular use of a form of expression, sanctioned by long custom and continual usage, but they differ from them in two important particulars:—

(1) They are peculiar only to a district or section, and not to the country as a whole.

(2) Their use has not been sanctioned by their employment in written language by great authors.

3. Correct the following sentences, in each case give reason for the correction:—

(1) I found this fungi in the forest.
(2) You must practice more diligently.
(3) She required the meaning of this strange phenomena.
(4) A Counsel has been held this morning.
(5) He gave me some good Council.
(6) He took up a stationery position.

76

Benevolence.

The unexpected meeting with an Old Gentleman and two Visitors in an outlandish Village. The following conversation took place.

Rev. S.—Good morning, I'm pleased to see you. I hear that you have been in this village for a week or so! Can we be of service to you?

Old Gentleman.—Thank you. I do not know in which way you may be of service to me! But from a human point of view we can be of service to one another in any station of life. Yes, I have been in this village for over a fortnight and during that time I have had more kindness shown to me, I can truthfully say, and with shame as an European, than I have had during the whole tenure of my life. I have found a very strong tie of real brotherhood among the villagers, which I did not find anywhere else in my journeys through life particularly to a White man.

Visitor.—I am indeed very pleased to hear you say this. It plainly shows that All Goodness is not monopolized by any-one nation. I have also heard of your kindly assistance with the Mission people here and I thank you on their behalf.

O. G.—It is the least a man can do—to live an upright, clean life. "Actions speak louder than words" is a true saying, particularly when one is living amongst uneducated villagers. Your actions and your daily life are watched.

Visitor.—How are you keeping?

O. G.—Thank you, I'm quite well. How are you?

Visitor.—Fit as a Tiddle! Come into the breakfast room. Yes, please take that chair. Allow me to introduce Mr.

T. L. B. to you Mrs. L. and to you also Mr. L. This is the Old Gentleman of whom I have spoken to you.

Dr. L—I'm very pleased to meet you. We have had some good reports of your doings in the village, and we are very anxious to help you all we can, if you will allow us?

O. G.—It's very kind of you, I'm sure, I have not thought of it as yet!

Mrs. L.—I believe you intend going to Shahadera to visit Rev. S.? You will find both his wife and himself and also his little one very nice. I am sure they will make you quite at home with them.

O. G.—I am glad to hear that. Yes. I intend going to Shahadera by train. I wonder when it leaves Lahore?

Dr. L.—I will ring up and let you know.

O. G.—Thanks.

Dr. L.—There's a train leaving Lahore for Shahadera at 9-45 a.m., and another at 2 p.m., another at 4 p.m.

O. G.—I will try and catch the 9-45. I must leave at once. Well, good-bye and I thank you for your hospitality.

(*At Shahadera*).

Rev. S.—You are quite right. We cannot be too careful of the examples set to those who surround us. Do please come and see me when you call at Lahore. I will be at my house on the 1st of the month and will be glad to meet you in Shahadera when you call. Here is my card.

O. G.—Thank you. I will make a note of it.

Mr. B.—I should be glad if you will give me a look up also when you are in Lahore. I will write my name and address at the back of that card.

O. G.—Thank you, gentleman, I will call on you both when the opportunity affords. I will write to Rev. S. and let him know when I am likely to see him. I will call on the

other gentleman the same day.

MR. B.—Come early enough for breakfast. We usually have it at 8-30 a.m. Good-bye, Good-bye.

(On the 1st November. The Old Gentleman comes into Lahore, at 8 a.m., and goes first to Mr. B.'s address).

MR. B.—Hello! Good morning, will you not come in? You are in good time for breakfast. Thanks for coming to me first. Yes, I will ring up Rev. S. and let him know that you are here.

O. G.—Many thanks.

MR. B.—Please don't mention it. You are always welcome, come and see us again soon.

O. G.—Thank you.

EXERCISES.

1. Write an essay about the meeting with Mr. S. at Shahadera.
2. Write notes on the following :—Examination Day in a High School and how it is carried out.
3. Give in your own words the substance of the following passage :—

Among the beautiful and simple-hearted customs of rural life which still lingers in some parts of India are those of strewing of flowers before the funerals and placing of offerings at the graves of departed friends or relations.

77

At the Seaside.

Many School Children are taken for a trip to the Sea side. The teacher in charge carries on a brisk and intelligent conversation with them on several interesting and instructive subjects.

TEACHER.—Are you all comfortable in the second class?

BIG BOY.—Yes, thank you, Teacher, we are very comfortable. But we have forgotten our drinking water goblet. May we get another, please?

T.—Yes. We have still twenty minutes to spare before the train starts. I will send a coolie for one.

B. B.—Thank you, Teacher. Shall I put your bedding on one of the seats, or on the floor of the carriage?

T.—Here is a new Goblet freshly filled with drinking water, place it under a seat. You may place all our bedding together on the floor. We will not need them in the train. It is only an hour's run to the station where we will get a Bus to take us to the river side. Let we see that you are all present. There ought to be 15 of you, and including myself will make how many, Ramiah?

RAMIAH.—Sixteen, Teacher!

T.—Correct! now count everybody, Ram Das, including yourself and let we know what number you make.

RAM DAS.—Do be quiet, please, how am I to count if you make such a noise. There are 15 of us Sir, and including yourself the number is 16.

T.—Thank you very much, Ram Das. When we arrive at the station where we are to leave the train I want all of you to keep together. Do you understand?

B. B.—Yes, Teacher, I'll see that they all keep together.

T.—Thanks. Now we are off! You may all be seated and remain quiet. Look at the scenery as we pass by. I will ask you to write an Essay on this trip, when we return to-morrow.

B. B.—To-morrow, Teacher? Where shall we rest during this night?

T.—Arrangements have been made for our accommodation and food in the Dâk Bungalow near the Sea.

B. B.—That will be splendid! I'm glad I came!

OTHERS.—So am I! so am I! so am I.

T.—Hush! Hush! We are now nearing the station where we get down. See that all our things are ready. Here we are! Get out on to the platform! Let the coolies get the luggage out. I will go and see about the 'Bus. Take charge, Ramiah. I won't be long.

R.—All right, Teacher! Oh! there's the teacher returning. Do be quiet! Ram Das keep near us!

T.—Come along Boys. Let us hurry up!

B. B.—There's two more of our beds to be brought as yet. O! there's the cooly bringing them.

T.—Now, jump in and make yourselves comfortable.

(*At the Sea side*).

T.—There are many things you can do when by the sea—bathing, swimming, paddling, building sand houses, and hunting for shells. All these will help us pass the time quickly.

Now could any of you tell me why is the sea salt?

B. B.—I know, Teacher, may I say? The sea is salt because the rivers carry all their salt from the land they pass through and empty it all into the sea.

T.—Well replied. No wonder that the see is salt! Is the sea getting salter?

R.—Teacher, Ram Das says he knows!

T.—Well, Ram Das tell us please. If you will think for a minute you will all answer, yes. Well, let Ram Das tell us.

R. D.—The rivers are always taking salt to the sea; and when sea-water is evaporated by the sun, the salt remains behind. Therefore the sea must always be getting salter.

T.—Well done! Ram Das, you shall get an extra orange for so clever a reply. Who knows whether Lakes are salt?

R. D.—I know, Teacher!

T.—Let some other boy reply this time. Can you tell us Chatterjee?

CHATTERJEE.—Yes, Teacher. If rivers run right through lakes, they keep them fresh; otherwise lakes may get salt. The Dead Sea is a very salt lake, because it is always getting salt from the river Jordan, and always losing water from evaporation.

T.—That was answered, too, you will also receive an extra orange. Now I will disperse you and you can do what you like, but keep out of danger. You may do as you like for one hour. When you hear my whistle you must all run to me.

(*After an hour the whistle sounds and they all prepare to go on to the Dâk Bungalow where refreshments await them*).

EXERCISES.

1. Write an essay on the following subjects:—
Sea-bathing, swimming, gathering shells.

78

A Baby's First Year of Life.

A confidential talk between two Mother's on the Baby's life, its care and management.

First Mother.—Do you know Mrs. Thumiyah, I have such a great deal of trouble with my baby. She keeps me awake almost all night, and when I want to consult the doctor I am afraid, because of the heavy fees one has to pay. Coming from a poor pocket like mine it is very hard. What must I do?

Second Mother.—I'm thankful to say that my baby gives me no trouble whatever.

F. M.—You are fortunate! However do you manage?

S. M.—The first year of a baby's life is fraught with far more dangers than any other.

F. M.—I know that!

S. M.—To my opinion, all the battles of all the nations have not been responsible for so many deaths as carelessness and ignorance.

F. M.—Pardon me. I am neither careless nor ignorant!

S. M.—I beg your pardon! I did not mean that for you. I thought you knew that "the present Company is always excepted."

F. M.—Please forgive me. Now I quite agree with you when you say that many deaths are caused through ignorance and carelessness. Do please go on with what you intended to say.

S. M.—Well it is as I have said; In many parts of India at the present day, as many as one-fourth of all the

infants born, die within the first year of life, and generally from two causes: (1) exposure, (2) improper feeding. Both causes unite to swell the huge mortality which arises from what is called *malnutrition,* for if a child is not properly cared for, its whole constitution suffers.

F. M.—I'm so glad I came here. What a few understand how to care for a baby! I think every mother, or I may say every girl, ought to receive sound instructions upon this subject in School. Nurses and Midwives ought to be specially trained to give instructions in the welfare and feeding of infants.

S. M.—There are many such schools, and many trained nurses set apart by the Government for these purposes.

F. M.—I have not heard of any!

S. M.—I read from Dr. Braidwood's book, which is very reliable, that "A new-born child may be regarded as a mass of animated clay, composed of different tissues, which, by proper exercise, may be developed into a healthy being, or be destroyed gradually or suddenly, by very simple means."

S. M.—Those are weighty words!

F. M.—Those are weighty words!

S. M.—Yes, they contain the essence of all the science which creates a healthy life, and which secures the happiness of an existence that must be a healthy one before any good gifts of life can be gained or enjoyed.

F. M.—I wish I had your brains! What a lot you know! Why don't you open up a school for instructions on the Welfare and Feeding of Babies?

S. M.—Thank you. I have my own little one to look after. Besides, I have no ambition in that line.

If a child is healthy, it enjoys its food at regular intervals, and food should be given at fixed and definite times. If the child is feverish the appetite is lost, and it is then

undesirable to force it into feeding, but plenty of water should be given to drink.

F. M.—I consider that the first six weeks are very critical!

S. M.—Not more than at other times. During the first six weeks of life a child should have three or four motions, like thick mustard in colour and consistency, during the day. If the motions are white, it shows that the liver is sluggish; if green and sour-smelling there is acid. If curds are passed the milk is not properly digested. Well, I'm sorry. I must go now, my baby needs me.

F. M.—May I call again? This is so interesting! I will learn a great deal about babies from you. Thank you so much. Good-bye.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a short story about a Baby.
2. How can an Intransitive Verb become Transitive?
3. Give examples of the use of the Imperative Mood in the First and Third persons.
4. Give examples of the use of *'shall'* and *'will'* as principal Verbs.

4. (*a*) Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks:—

(*i*) He always adheres his convictions.
(*ii*) The boy, it appears, is weak understanding and wanting commonsense.
(*iii*) Hari was ambitious renown.
(*iv*) I caught him the neck.
(*v*) Ram was alarmed the turn the events had taken.
(*vi*) I am very annoyed him; he is not sensible his difficulties. 5

(*b*) In the following passage the *article* (*a, an, the*) are omitted. Re-write the passage inserting them wherever necessary:—

Then came Asoka. He started his career as warrior and conqueror, he ended his life as monk. His first venture resulted in conquest of Kalinga, kingdom situated between Mahananda and Godavari, both rivers in Deccan.

(Punjab University, 1929.)

79

Gardening.

A conversation between a Gentleman who is interested in Gardening and a Practical Horticulturist.

GENTLEMAN.—I say, Mr. Basant Lal, I have just come to you for a few instructions in gardening. You know I have a bit of a garden and that I'm very keen on gardening.

HORTICULTURISTS.—Good morning, Mr. Robinson, I shall be pleased to help you in any way. Let me know what instruction you require?

G.—Gardening as you know is as ancient as the hills, everybody likes it, and there never was a time when it could be pursued with more interest than the present.

H.—I quite agree with you: it is an occupation open to every one; the poorest may practise it on a small scale, and the richest may find in it wide scope for the use of capital. It is open to the possessor of a single flower-pot to grow something interesting or beautiful.

G.—Quite so. What I want to know is, your ideas on window gardening!

H.—Very interesting subject! Window gardening during recent years has received the attention of the most cultivated taste, and might now almost be classed as one of the fine arts. Outside there is scarcely anything that cannot be ornamented and rendered beautiful by an outlay of time, money, and trouble in accordance with the ambition of him who exercises it.

G.—I'm fortunate enough to have on my ground the smallest pond and a tiny rivulet that anyone may take an interest in. I would like you to give me a list of plants

suitable to grow in water, and a few instructions in window-gardening, if you can spare the time?

H.—I can always spare time to help a friend. I will write out my instructions and send them to you later on.

You know as well as I do that there are at least two very opposite sides to gardening. One is the scientific, in which the desire is not so much to produce beauty as to gratify curiosity. Of recent years Hybridisation has been carried to a very high pitch of perfection, and Mendelism has been applied with such practical effect that scarcely a season passes without seeing the production of some floral novelty that is at once attractive and full of interest. Scientists have shown what further work is possible in this direction, so that an amateur finds a wide field for his amusement and instruction.

G.—You make things very interesting, this is why I like coming o you on garden matters. There is just one or two more points upon which I wish your advice:—Please give me full instructions upon the Chrysanthemum and Hibiscus.

H.—There are few denizens of the garden that have received so much attention of late years by the hybridiser as the Chrysanthemum, and there are now hosts of the most magnificent varieties, such as our fore-fathers never ever dreamed of. Chrysanthemums divide naturally into awo classes —annual and perennial. I will give you a few hints on the cultivation of the annual varieties, but would refer you to "Chrysanthemums" by Mrs. Temple Wright, for full particulars regarding the perennial sorts, as the subject would, if treated properly occupy too much space and time. The book costs only 8 annas, and can be obtained from most booksellers. As regards the Hibiscus, you cannot choose a more beautiful plant for an Indian garden. These plants make a most magnificent addition to any garden: I will write out

full instructions and send them along.

G.—Thank you. I will go at once to Anarkali and purchase that book on "Chrysanthemums" by Mrs. Temple Wright. It must be very instructive if it is anything as interesting as her book on "Tomato Crossing." I'll be looking forward to your instructions with eagerness. Good evening.

H.—Good evening.

EXERCISES.

1. Write an essay in clear, definite sentences on a Garden.

2. *Remember.*—That the Verbs to *lie* (down), *to lay*, and to *lie* (to utter a false hood) are often confused, and errors are made by the choice of the wrong Verb.

The following should be remembered:—

Lie, the intransitive verb, has a past tense *'lay,'* and a past participle *'Lain.'*

Lay, the transitive verb, has a past tense *'Laid,'* and a past participle which is also *'Laid.'* Lie (to tell a false hood) has both a past tense and past participle *'Lied.'*

The correct use of these verbs is as follows:—

The dog *Lies* in the sunshine.
He *Lay* there all day yesterday.
He *has lain* there for hours every Sunday.
The country *Lies* desolate.
It *Lay* desolate fifty years ago.
It *has lain* desolate since the invasion of the Arab.

3. Make sentences with the following verbs:—

Flies, Act, Smiles, Laughs, Cries, Pull, Drive, Jumps, Swims, Swings, Sings.

80

Ink.

A conversation carried on between a Teacher and a Pupil, regarding the different qualities and uses of Ink.

AMRIT.—Teacher, please tell me when Ink was first made?

TEACHER.—We get the word "ink" from the Latin word "*encaustum,*" meaning the purple-red fluid used by the later Roman Emperors; so we learn that ink is not a very modern invention, but one which has been in use for many years, though the method of making ink and the ingredients used have been considerably exchanged.

A.—Thank you, Teacher; of what is Black Writing Ink made Teacher?

T.—You seem to be on the inky side to-day, Amrit! However, I am pleased to know that you are interested in Ink for it is a very useful fluid.

Black Writing Ink is made from gall-nuts, or oak-apples, which are produced upon the leaves and twigs of various species of oak—Sulphate of iron, gum arabic, a few drops of Carbolic acid, and boiling water. Being on the subject of Ink, do you know what makes the Blue Tinge in Blue-black ink?

A.—I am sorry to say I don't know. Do tell me please Teacher I would like to know all about ink, for when I grow big like father I mean to manufacture different kinds of ink.

T.—In the meantime while you are waiting to grow as big as your father, my advice is, stick more closely to your books. "Knowledge is Power."

A.—Do please tell me, Teacher, what makes that Blue

Tinge in blue-black ink?

T.—I like to see a boy who is anxious to learn. The blue tinge seen in special makes of ink—like, say, Stephen's blue-black—is produced by the addition of indigo. Copying ink can be prepared by adding a little sugar or glycerine to ordinary ink.

A.—Well I declare! How easy it all seems when once you know? How did you come to know all these things, Teacher?

T.—I've had only two important Rules to guide me, in all that I know:—First is, study; Second is, Reading; then I added another most essential element; Determination to succeed.

A.—How do you proceed with your studies, Teacher? What and how must one read?

T.—In order to fulfil the first condition—study—much thought, and practice are required, and it is at once the more important and difficult of the two, for we need clear, definite ideas and understanding of the subjects we wish to study. This is where a bit of Determination comes in very handy. As regards what to read we must be careful in the choice of our books. There are many very useful books to be had. *How to Read*:—The influence received from books is of great importance. It is well sometimes to write a very striking passage from memory and then to compare our extract with the original. This practice is carried out largely in early years say, from about your age. Get into the habit of reproducing what you have read. Write it out all in your own words giving the original meaning. This will train both memory and power of expression. An even more important matter is, that we should assimilate what we read—not merely remember it, but think it over, strive to understand what is written. The doing of this is of great value.

A.—Thank you, Teacher, for all your kindly interest. I would like to be told one thing more about Ink. You will not be offended should I ask you?

T.—Offended? not at all, it is a pleasure to see a boy eager for knowledge. Give me your question, Amrit, and I will try to answer correctly.

A.—Of what are coloured inks made?

T.—Coloured inks are made practically in the same way as black ink, only great care is exercised to see that the Chemicals used do not react upon another. For instance, when Vermilion (which is a compound of sulphur and mercury) is used with colours containing iron or lead, the beautiful shade is entirely destroyed.

A.—Thank you very much, Teacher, I think I will go home now. It is Dinner time. Good-night!

T.—Good night.

EXERCISES.

1. Correct the following sentences:—Under-line the present or past participle, or the infinitive mood used as predicates:—

   (*a*) A garden presents a beautiful sight in summer. The trees covered with leaves and flowers seen everywhere. In winter the scene is changed.

   (*b*) They could not have chosen a more suitable man. A man quick to observe and alert to act, and one who knew how to take the best advantage of any opportunities afforded him.

81

Macaroni and Cheese.

A conversation about different ways of cooking "English" or "European" dishes.

MRS. LAMBIAH.—How do you do, Miss Thumbi?

MISS THUMBI.—Quite well, thank you, how are you?

MRS. L.—I am keeping well to-day. I have a mind to cook some Macaroni for Luncheon. But I have quite forgotten the formula. Do you know?

MISS T.—Why, yes. I have seen my mother cook it as follows:—

Throw some macaroni into boiling water, and add some salt, and let it cook thoroughly. Well butter a pie-dish, arrange the cooked macaroni neatly in it. Dust with pepper, pour round it a large cupful of well-made white sauce, into which has been mixed three ounces of grated cheese. Let this run well amongst the macaroni, and shake over all a liberal coating of grated cheese. Heat it in the oven, and brown the surface by passing a red-hot iron about half an inch above it; serve immediately.

MRS. L.—Oh, how nice! I have never seen it cooked like that. I suppose that must be the Italian way? It is an Italian dish, is it not?

MISS T.—We believe it to be an Italian dish, but I am not sure.

MRS. L.—I have heard my husband say that while he was on board-a-steamer over on his way to Genoa, in Italy, there were two Italian cooks engaged to cook the crew's food—they were all Italian. That one of the officers (who was also an Italian) told him that the Macaroni was the

national dish of Italy.

Miss T.—How very interesting! When your husband saw the Macaroni then, how was it cooked?

Mrs. L.—I have really forgotten. It has been such a long time ago. But this is the way I cook it:—

I boil the water first and then put in the Macaroni and after it has been thoroughly boiled I put in a pint of Devonshire Cream and let it simmer for five minutes before adding milk and sugar. Then after dusting it over with spice I take it off and let it cool. After cooling we serve it up at the table. We thus use it in place of a pudding.

Miss T.—Oh, we must try it that way! Do you put any cheese into it?

Mrs. L.—No. Neither my husband or I care for cheese. I don't think cheese would suit the way I cook it.

Miss T.—I know an old lady who is very fond of Macaroni. This is the way she cooks it. First she boils, or bakes the Macaroni till it has turned quite brown and then she puts it into a hand mill, something like a coffee-grinder, and makes it all into flour. Then she boils it in milk like porridge, adds sugar to taste. It is quite nice that way, too, I have had some.

Mr. L.—I suppose one may cook it as one likes. There is no fixed way.

Miss T.—May I come again to taste your way of cooking Macaroni? It must be quite nice.

Mrs. L.—Certainly you may. I will be delighted to have your opinion. Tata; Come at 2 p.m.

Miss T.—Tata.

EXERCISES.

1. Write a letter to your brother telling him of your having enjoyed your Macaroni at Mrs. L.

Write another letter thanking Mrs. L.

2. Disinguish between *'Has come'* and *'Is come.'*

3. Write an essay on "European Dress *Versus* Indian."

4. Write four different complete sentences with the words "A stitch in time saves nine" in each sentence.

5. Explain the words in heavy type in the following phrases:—

A standard writer, a dry jest, an indifferent physician, a handsome subscription, the late Mon Mohon Ghosh, in round numbers, this is of the **least** importance, gone for good, the main thing, a sound flogging, they came to high words, broad hint, a flat refusal, a hard bargain, a rough guess.

6. Write answers to the following questions in 'yes' and 'no' and explain the difference in meaning:—

(*a*) Isn't it wicked to utter abusive speech?
(*b*) Will he not keep his word?
(*c*) Did the tree fall towards the west?
(*d*) Are you not coming to the meeting?

7. Give Outlines of:—

(*a*) A letter that a boy would write to his friend, who had got a situation.

(*b*) An application a boy would write for a situation as an apprentice.

82

After the Summer Vacation.

Conversation between two friends as to how they spent their long holidays, respectively.

GANGA NATH.—Hello! Muhammad Din, when did you come back? So glad to see you again after a lapse of nearly two months.

MUHAMMAD DIN.—So am I. I arrived here only this morning. How did you enjoy your holidays at Kashmir?

G. N.—Oh, we had a splendid time. The place is worth-seeing. The climate was so bracing and exhilarating. We spent our time in boating, fishing and roaming in the interior. The scenery was simply superb and charming. Where did you go?

M. D.—You are very lucky, indeed. I was in my village all the time, and helped my father on the farm a good deal. It was very warm in August, but on the whole I enjoyed my holidays equally well. The pleasure of being at home makes up for other inconveniences.

G. N.—What about the holiday task? I have been able to do very little. We were never at rest, and went about from place to place. Have you done yours?

M. D.—Well, to speak the truth, I have done mine. I had a regular programme for the day, and stuck to it from the very first day till the very last.

G. N.—I am afraid, our mathematical teacher will come down upon me. He has already got a bad impression about my work.

M. D.—He may not check the work for somedays to come. You must have heard that he will have to act for

the Headmaster who has not returned from the hills on account of sickness and may take a few weeks to rejoin his work. I hear he has had a bad time.

M. D.—That is bad news. I hope he will get well soon. But it may help me to do my work.

G. N.—Home holiday task. Will you help me if I came to you every day in the evening?

M. D.—By all means. I shall do all I can to help you out. But you must do the work yourself.

G. N.—The time is very short, and it is almost impossible to work out two hundred sums in a week's time. Couldn't I copy some of them from your exercise book?

M. D.—That would amount to stealing. Moreover, it will do you no good. I could not be a party to such malpractice. Honesty is the first principle which we should practise.

G. N.—Your are going to give me a sermon. You should have been a Maulvi or a Pundit. You are not a practical man.

M. D.—Is this the definition of a practical man? If so, I would rather be otherwise. A true friend is one who leads the other to the path of virtue and straight dealing.

G. N.—I shall act on your advice, and I am very grateful to you for your true guidance. Moreover, I appreciate your frankness very much.

M. D.—Come to-day and I will do all I can to help you. Mathematics is a very interesting subject. In fact you have never put your mind to it seriously. Once you learn it properly, you will begin to like it. I did not care for it in the beginning, but through the kindness of a friend I applied myself to it whole-heartedly.

G. N.—You are one of the very few Muhammaden boys who has mastered it so well.

M. D.—Knowledge belongs to no religion or caste. It comes to all who seek it earnestly.

G. N.—That is very true. I am a Hindu, but am awfully weak in Mathematics. I am ashamed of myself.

M. D.—No, you will master it some day if you work perseveringly from to-day.

G. N.—I owe you a good deal. You have been my best friend, and I am sure our ties of friendship will be ever so strong.

M. D.—I reciprocate your friendship from the very core of my heart. It gives me pleasure to see you take my advice in good part.

G. N.—Let us meet other boys. The attendance seems to be quite stack to-day. Perhaps it is the first day. Most of the boys have not come.

M. D.—There was some confusion about the opening day. Some of the teachers are not here either.

G. N.—So much the better for me. It will give me an extra day.

EXERCISES.

I. (*a*) Analyse the following sentence into clauses, and show the function of each clause:—

As Betsy Gurney sat curled up in the window-seat she made such a pretty picture as any artist would have been happy to paint.

(*b*) Punctuate the following passage, giving capital letters where necessary:—

He was able to learn in one month what generally took seven he then returned home he wanted to start work on his own account but other people said you haven't studied seven months we can't allow it.

II. Re-write the following passage in the form of a dialogue (that is, re-write in the Direct Form):—

In a minute one of the men came in to get the table ready, and Ghafoor questioned him about his master. The man thanked God that Ghafoor had come. Ghafoor asked him why he thought so. The man answered very respectfully that they had been starved for the last three months. They would have a chance then of having a little taken meat. Ghafoor thought how cruel some masters are.

(P. U. 1929.)

1. **Glorious,** good, pleasant, grand.
3. **Overtaken,** caught, taken all of a sudden.
Precaution, taking care beforehand. (Insdad).
Drenched, got thoroughly wet.
Flashes, bursts of lightning. (Bijli ke chamkare).
Claps, roaring noise. (Garj).
Ceased, stopped. N. Cessation.
4. **Evaporated,** changed into vapour, disappeared. N. Evaporation (L. Ex, out; plus vapour).
The worst of it was, the most unfortunate part of it was.
Agreeable, pleasant, congenial. Neg. disagreeable.
Plight, difficult position.
Surcharged, overloaded. (Metaphorical use). The political horizon of the country is surcharged with thick clouds of suspicion and distrust.
Incorrigible, beyond correction; hopelessly faulty; past reform (L. In, not; corrigio, I make straight).
Trying, putting strain on one's nerves; difficult; unpleasant.
Enervates, weakens; enfeebles; causing lassitude and inactivity.
6. **Stoppages,** halts.
Unearthly, unnatural; inconvenient.
Smash, break-up; collision; havoc.
Report, news, advices; (sound of a gun when it fires).
Casualties, *life*-killings; fatal accidents.
Indicated, pointed out; showed.
Investigation, thorough enquiry. (Taftish).

Legal proceedings, action in the court of Law.

8. **Look Sharp,** make haste; hurry up.

Vicinity, neighbourhood.

9. **Excruciating,** torturing; extremely painful.

Uneasy, uncomfortable, restless.

Prescription, a written direction for the use of medicines. (Nuskha).

Dispensing, making the medicine as directed.

Applied, rubbed.

11. **Portrait,** picture.

Bust, part of the body from the neck to the waist.

Engagement, appointment; meeting.

Retiring room, room set apart for one's rest.

Booked, engaged.

Studio, an artist's workroom.

12. **Erect,** straight.

Cabinet size, a size in photography which measures 6½ by 4½.

Proofs, one of the first created impressions of a photograph.

Drop in, call on.

Spool, a cylinder on which camera or cinematograph films are wound.

Exposures, laying open a film or plate for action.

Develop, to cause the picture to become visible in photography.

Snapshot, instantaneous photograph taken without previous preparation.

Amateurs, a lover of any art who does not practise it for gain only. (Shauqin).

13. **Patronage,** acting toward another as if bestowing a favour on him; encouragement.

14. **Junction,** meeting.
Reliable, trustworthy. (Qabil-i-itmad).
Apparel, clothes for wearing. (Paushak).
Match, something which agrees with another; the two to form a pair.
Executed, carried out.

15. **Guaranteed,** made sure.
Try on, wear them to see if they fit on well.
Alteration, change.
Press them, iron them. (istari karna).
Promptitude, readiness; quickness; without loss of time.
Consignments, that which contain things ordered for.

17. **Booked,** engaged.
Concession, favour; lower or special rates as a matter of favour for some consideration.

18. **Overhauled,** taking every part out and cleaning and readjusting it.
Is buckled, is bent or has bulged out.
Inflating, pumping the air in.
Punctured, to have a small hole in a tube or tyre.
Vulcanised, filling up a hole in a tube or tyre by melted rubber. It is done by a small machine.
Patchy, resembling patchwork in appearance.
Grand trunk road, the main or the chief road which connects cities or towns.

19. **Mishap,** accident.
Vivid, clear, lasting.

20. **Zoological** gardens, a park or garden in which animals are kept on for public show and

exhibition.

Bye-laws, small or minor rules which any governing Body makes for its use.

Part and parcel, a very important part.

Good shot, excellent marksman, (nashanchi).

21. **Railing,** an iron fence, (pailing, wooden fence) Mark the difference.

Confectioner, maker or seller of sweetmeats. (Halvai).

Conscientious, one who listens to the dictates of his conscience and acts on them. (Sahib-i-zamir).

Have high sense of duty, is to have a high ideal of duty.

23. **Out-did,** deceived you, cheated.

24. **Chimes,** sounds and records hour as if produced by small bells.

Alarm, a contrivance in clocks and time-pieces made to ring at the set hour so loudly as to waken from sleep.

Suit yourself, do what is most convenient to you.

25. **Reserved,** set apart.

Menu, a list of cooked foods and dishes.

Grated, divided into small pieces by rubbing.

Dessert, a dish of stewed or dried fruits taken after dinner.

Pudding, a sweet dish taken as the last at dinner. It has several varieties.

To do full justice, is to eat well and to one's fill.

Dainty, delicious.

26. **Ice-cream,** milk and egg or some fruit iced together, (Kulfi).

Sumptuous, substantial, solid, plentiful.

Make yourself at home friends, make yourself free or act as you would act in your home (Aise apna ghar samjho).

28. **Appliances,** instruments.

Lather, is to spread over soapy water over one's beard to make it soft for shaving.

29. **Trim,** cut them evenly.

Shampoo, to wash and rub the head with soapy water.

31. **Job,** work or position.

Counterbalance, make up for, compensate.

Whims and fancies, likings and dislikings.

Boss, master or employer; one who controls.

Initiative, the ability or power to start something original.

Enterprise, energy and boldnesss in performing and undertaking.

33. **Corps** (Kor) an organised body for military purposes; division of an army.

Devastation, ruination, havoc as a result of invasion.

Chaos, disorder.

35. **Suite,** set.

Vacated, emptied.

Scheduled, prescribed, given in the authorised list.

37. **Snoring,** to breathe noisily in sleep. (Anghare marna).

Sluggard, lazy, indolent.

38. **Ambition,** a strong desire or longing.

40. **Bores me,** tires me.

Converting, winning him over to my side or way of thinking.

Pro-note, a written legal paper acknowledging loan of money from someone.

Document, legal paper. (Dastawaiz).

41. **Bring an action,** bring a law-suit. (Nalish).

Amicably, coming to a settlement by mutual good-will and agreement.

Repugnant, distasteful, opposed to; hostile.

Plaint, a charge made in a court of law of wrong or injury done.

43. **Pictorial,** having pictures. (Tassvir wali).

Performance, play, show.

Conductor, usherer; one who leads you to your seat.

44. **Pranks,** practical jokes.

Clown, a buffoon; an ill-bred person.

Subdue, control

45. **Route,** way, passage.

Bogie carriage, a carriage mounted on pairs of wheels which turn on a vertical pivot to allow of easy passage round a curve; a big carriage.

46. **Detached,** taken off; cut off.

Considerate, mindful; having regard for.

Facilities, conveniences; amenities.

47. **Appendicitis,** is a disease which is accompanied with an inflammation of the vermoform appendix of the caecum. (Qulunj).

Discharged, to formally let a patient leave the hospital when his condition becomes satisfactory.

Skilled, clever; one who knows his job well.

48. **Kept her nerves,** maintained her courage and strength.

Appreciate, value.

49. **Missed,** failed to get.

Go a long way, carry great weight.

50. **Provision,** safeguard; funds kept and saved against emergency or death.

51. **Tepid,** pretty warm. (Neem garm).

52. **Adequate,** (Ade Kate), sufficient. Neg. Inadequate.

Groom, one who looks after the horse. (Syce).

Scribble, write hastily.

Trap, a two-wheeled carriage.

53. **Over-strict,** sterner than he ought to be; a strong disciplinarian.

55. **Knows his job,** very well-up in his work.

Easy-going, lazy; indolent. (Aram talib).

Distinguished, well-known; illustrious.

57. **Endorse,** to write on the back as an acknowledgment; support; as, I endorse your remarks.

Posted it, recorded it; entered into the book.

Reference, writing for final decision or authority.

58. **Credentials,** testimonials as to truth, genuineness and character.

Instalments, payments by regular parts. (Iqsat).

60. **Bend,** curve.

Week-end, end of the week generally Saturdays or Fridays.

Porter, coolie; one who carries things.
Dailies, daily newspapers.

61. **Aspirations,** intense desire for something good and noble.

Circulation, the sale of a paper.
Beneath the same roof, to live in the same house.

63. **Nuisance,** source of trouble and annoyance.
Squashed, crushed.
Scourge, pest. (Wabba).
Drizzling, raining by drops.

64. **Considerate,** thoughtful.

65. **Taste,** liking; inclination. (Mezaq).
Riders, deductions; exercises.
Proficient, well-up; advanced.

66. **Narrow margin,** little difference.
Confused, perplexed.
Will come down upon, will be angry with me.
Vindictive, revengeful. (Keanadoze).

68. **Pier,** a wall projecting into the sea.
Permit, pass.

69. **Shingly,** having gravels and pebbles underneath.

70. **Excursion,** a journey of pleasure.

71. **Invoice,** a detailed list of goods supplied.

72. **Freight,** fare on goods.

74. **Brand,** kind, type, mark.
Stimulant, that which quickens energy.

75. **Sandwich,** two loaves put together against each other with butter or meat or any part of seasoned vegetable on them. It was invented by Captain Sandwich who was over-fond

of playing chess, and used this kind of food to save time. Hence it is named after him.
Inspire, create, produce.
77. **Apparently,** obviously.
Peal, to take off the skin.
78. **Delicious,** sweet to the taste. (Mazedar).
80. **Stroll,** a short way and slow walk.
Strains, sweet melodies; attractive music.
Up-keep, maintenance.
Medium, means of.
Boon, blessing.
Cosmopolitan, free from prejudice; universal; for all.
81. **Well conducted,** well controlled and taught.
Composes, writes and makes original music.
Major, chief; greater part.
Conform, obey; stick to; observe.
Trespass, go to a place without authority or claim.
82. **Prolong,** stay longer.
Expectation, joy.
83. **Trivial,** small, ordinary.
Initials, the first letters of a person's name.
Counter, a table or board in a shop or office for conducting and doing business.
84. **Decipher,** to unravel; to find out.
87. **Adaptation,** making suitable.
Orchestra, band of musicians; playing stringed music together.
88. **To be taken up,** to be fond of; absorbed.
89. **Execution,** the art of handling an instrument.
Revealed, shown; brought out.
91. **Tapped,** rung.

92. **Attach great weight,** attach great importance.
Up to the mark, up to the required standard.
Matriculated, got ready for the University.

93. **Antedate,** to date before the actual date; to give an earlier date to.
To carve out, to make out; to establish.

95. **Conflagaration,** big fire.

96. **Inmates,** residents.
Alert, active.
Rescued, saved.
Smart, pain.

97. **Proprietors,** owners.
Stupid, foolish; dullard; without sense; lacking intelligence.

98. **Stumped out,** bowled out.
Quick succession, one after the other rapidly.
Pull up, bring up.

99. **Pads,** leg-guards.
Boundary, prescribed limit or area. It is customary to mark out a certain area while the game of Cricket is on, and if the ball goes beyond it they have set runs for it according to previous understanding. As a rule they have four or six as the case may be.

100. **Well-balanced,** well-matched.

101. **Dentist,** doctor who deals with teeth only.
Choosing between them, difficult to select one of them on account of their equal qualifications.
Courteous, polite.

102. **Instantaneous,** in an instant; quick.

105. **Decent,** good round sum.

Mindful, conscious.
Guarantee, make sure.
106. **Carried off,** killed.
Dispute, question.
Premium, periodical payment for insurance.
107. **Cautious,** careful.
108. **Finishing touch,** the last general get-up and polish.
Stamp, to put on the ground with a jerk.
109. **Pinch,** trouble; to pain a little.
To know where the shoe pinches is an idiomatic phrase, which means to be aware of the difficulties of some situation.
110. **Current,** present-day.
Enterprising, showing energy and activity in undertaking new projects.
Up-to-date, up to the present standard.
111. **Commentary,** explanations; criticism.
Annotations, notes.
Part with, sell it.
112. **Cater for,** supply.
Catalogue, list.
113. **Fledgelings,** young birds.
114. **A step and hop,** quite near; close by.
Delusion, misapprehension; deception; an error of the mind.
Falls off colour, loses complexion on account of illness; to be unwell.
115. **Accomplished,** fully qualified.
Scrape, difficulty.
117. **Study,** the room where one studies.
Cup-board, (Kub, urd) a place for keeping

plates, cups, etc.

118. **Introduce,** to make known.
Appetising, causing desire or longing for food.
Done up, made, cooked.
Pungent, sharp; bitter.

120. **Garage,** a stable or depot for motor-cars.
Chauffeur, motor-driver.
Nervous, excitable or timid.
Consume, use up.
Radiator, an apparatus for cooling a motor engine.
Crank, to make the engine start by turning round the handle.

121. **Observe it,** obey it.
Told off, appointed at regular distances.
Morale, the mental and physical condition.
Skid, slip sideways.

122. **Rickety,** loose; noisy on account of looseness.
Grudge, mind.
The apple of the eye, to keep a thing as carefully as one would keep the apple of one's eyes.

124. **Coming across,** meeting a person by chance.
Woolsack, the seat of the Lord Chancellor.
At my expense, making fun of me.
Raise up spirits, make cheerful.

125. **Primitive man,** old-fashioned; inartificial.
Swamps, to fill with water.

126. **Of the first water,** genuine; real.

128. **Characteristics,** chief features.
Unpolished, uncivilised; uncultured.
Atmosphere, conditions; environments.
Accommodate, adjust; suit.

Reverence, deep respect and regard.

131. **Discarding,** giving up.

132. **Utility,** usefulness.

Facilitating, making easy.

Counter-balanced, compensated.

Act up to convictions, put into practice what you believe to be true.

134. **Disgust,** annoy. **Efficient,** well-up; able.

138. **Indispensable,** cannot be done away with.

Custard, egg and milk boiled together.

Sumptuous, solid; substantial.

140. **Many waters have passed under the bridges,** many changes have been wrought.

Apprenticeship, period of learning or training.

141. **Running expenses,** current expenses on staff and up-keep, etc.

Architect, maker; builder.

Pranks, jokes.

142. **Mercenary,** influenced by a love of gain; selfish.

144. **Upholsterer,** one who makes and cushions furniture, etc.

Tapestry, an ornamental fabric made of wool or cotton and having pictures or other flowery designs on it.

145. **Proprietor,** owner.

Standing, reputation; experience.

148. **Bereavement,** sorrow on account of some death.

Week-end, last part of a week.

150. **Identity,** sameness.

Presuming upon, taking it for granted.

152. **Put shoulder to the wheel,** share the responsibility; do your best.

154. **Chit-chat,** light talk.
Amassed, gathered.
Antecedents, previous conduct or history of a person.

155. **Refined,** cultured; gentle.
Cranky, eccentric; peculiar.
Fiendish, bad; ill.

157. **Detained,** kept back.

158. **Stile,** steps for climbing over a fence or wall.
Exported, sent out.
Superb, extremely fine and nice.

159. **Curate,** one who has charge of anything; superintendent.

160. **Exposition,** explanation.
Commended, praised.

161. **Mutual,** shared alike.

163. **Imposing edifices,** grand buildings.

166. **File,** order.
Plight, difficulty.

169. **Conducive,** leading.
Mingling, mixing.

170. **Distractions,** diversion; confusion.
Turmoil, noise; humdrum.
Remunerative, paying.
Stimulus, inspiring; incentive; rousing.
Energetic, active.

172. **Deteriorates,** degrades; impairs.

175. **Horticulturists,** one skilled in the art of cultivating fruits and vegetables.

176. **Crossed together,** interlaced; mixed.

179. **Escort,** guard.
Ascendant, rising; on the heights.

Encountered, met; (used in a bad sense as a rule).

186. **Inoculated,** to cause a slight attack of an infectious disease by inserting matter into the body through the skin to prevent a serious attack of the same disease.

187. **Benevolent,** kind.

189. **Speculate,** to buy stocks or land with a view to sale when prices go up.

Accumulate, gather; save.

192. **Oblige,** show kindness or favour.

193. **Infantry Lines,** quarters for living.

194. **Identity,** personality.

196. **Napkins,** small handkerchiefs put on one's clothes while eating.

Lye, an alkaline solution, generally of potash for washing purposes.

Decently, well; up to the required standard.

198. **Seething mass,** huge crowds.

201. **Answer my purpose,** suit my requirements.

202. **Nuisance,** source of trouble.

Brougham, a kind of two-seater closed carriage.

Specifications, minute details.

204. **Vary,** change.

Embarkation, take boat or ship.

206. **Racial discriminations,** differences of treatment based on racial or class prejudices.

207. **Fussy,** to be needlessly particular about trifles.

208. **Divinity,** knowledge of God.

Averted, saved.

209. **Stall,** a table or apartment where articles are offered for sale.

211. **Succumbed to,** yielded; got it.
212. **Damp their feelings,** wound their feelings; discourage them.
213. **Rusks,** dried and baked toasts of bread.
215. **Adept,** highly skilled or experienced in anything.
Compliments, regards; praises.
217. **Match-making,** arrange marriage between persons.
218. **Providential,** will of God.
220. **Ailment,** disease; complaint.
Coated, thickened on account of indigestion.
222. **Pull up for you,** will stop to take you.
I am fixed with Chaman, I am occupied with Chaman.
223. **Thoroughfare,** a public road.
224. **Bonnie,** healthy; plumpy.
In progress, going on.
228. **Unique,** extraordinary; having peculiar qualities.
Enrolment, putting on the roll or list.
230. **Discretional,** reasoning.
233. **Tenure,** period; period of holding.
Monopolised, taken entirely by someone.
236. **Goblet,** drinking vessel.
Bus, a popular contraction for Omnibus, a big carriage, motor or otherwise.
239. **Fraught with,** is full of.
240. **Malnutrition,** bad feeding.
241. **Sluggish,** dull; not working properly and normally.
Fine Arts, those arts which appeal to the finer feelings of one's nature and require genius

and taste in the producer, as, painting, music, etc.

Rivulet, diminutive of river; a small river.

242. **Hybridisation,** the forming of hybrids by cross breeds.

Mendelism, a term used to denote certain principles of heredity; named after Mendel, an abbot of Brunn, Austria, the propounder of the theory.

245. **Tinge,** colour; hue.

246. **Essential,** chief; main.

Assimilate, digest; to absorb.

248. **Macaroni,** a kind of paste or dough (of fine, wheaten flour) made into long tubes, and much eaten by Italians.

Grated, rubbed hard and torn into small pieces.

251. **Bracing,** giving strength or tone.

Exhilarating, making cheerful and lively.

252. **Sermon,** exhortation; religious discourse.

Frankness, openness of mind; cordiality.

253. **Reciprocate,** to give and receive; to interchange; mutual.

Ed
Iwvg 1929

Jamil Hussain
XB
C.C.M.S